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POLISH TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH NAKASONE

OW100911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik asked Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday to expand economic cooperation between the two nations. Paying a courtesy call on Nakasone, Wojcik also handed him a personal letter from Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The visiting Polish minister said he wanted to hold talks with Japanese Government and business leaders to expand economic cooperation. He also asked the government to resolve a planned project for buying auto production facilities from Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co. which has been left unsettled due to issues related to the Japanese Government's official credits to Poland.

Nakasone replied that he wants the Polish delegation to exchange views with their Japanese counterparts.

Talks with Kuranari

OW101115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik sought expanded and improved economic relations with Japan in talks Tuesday with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Wojcik told Kuranari his visit aims at translating into reality the substance of talks, including comments on economic cooperation, between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski when Nakasone visited Warsaw in January. He asked for Japan's positive consideration of the Polish purchase of auto production facilities from Japan's Daihatsu Motor Co. and other economic matters.

Kuranari said Japan is pleased with Poland's improved relations with his country and with the U.S., which has lifted sanctions against Poland recently.

Kuranari said the Daihatsu project would be a good project for the development of economic relations between the two countries, but said detailed talks would have to be held with the officials concerned. The Daihatsu issue has been stalled due to Poland's massive foreign debts.

2 POLES ARRESTED FOR COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY SPYING

OW100333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Police said Tuesday they have arrested two Polish computer experts for spying into Japanese computer technology after coming to Japan with tourist visas last October. Arrested were Janusz Pribulka, 33, and Karol Myszkowski, 27, both researchers at the Technical University of Szczecin, a port city in northwest Poland.

Police turned over the two men to the Tokyo immigration office Tuesday, and they were expected to be deported the same day for activities in violation of the immigration control and refugee-recognition law.

The two Poles had been staying on the premises of a Tokyo computer-related company run by a Pole naturalized in Japan, and using it as a base for their espionage activities, police said. The company, K.K. Integra, is located in Tokyo's Toshima Ward and employs six people. Police withheld the name of the naturalized Pole, who is the company's president.

They said the two Poles gathered technological information received by the company from several major Japanese computer companies. Police said two other Poles came to Japan at the same time but returned home last year-end.

The naturalized Japanese, 40, who is a graduate from the same Polish university, had studied at the University of Tokyo's graduate school and is married to a Japanese woman. Police were investigating him and several Japanese believed to be involved in the case as well as searching the company premises and other related locations.

The company owner, who set up the business last October, admitted that he had cooperated the two Poles in gathering computer information, police said. Police suspect the two computer experts were sent by Poland's intelligence service to Japan to spy into advanced computer technology. They said the computer technology obtained by the Poles was mostly computer graphic and high-speed tracing know-how.

Company Head Denies Charges

OW100605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Akira Fujimoto, president of the firm identified by Japanese authorities Tuesday as an espionage center for two Polish spies, denounced the police allegations as completely false.

In a press conference following disclosure of the arrest, Fujimoto, 40, a naturalized Japanese citizen, said that the two Polish computer experts were arrested after police found them in possession of a memo listing computer software. He added, however, that the list referred to software programs developed in Poland, contrary to the charges leveled by Japanese police.

Fujimoto, who described the software presented to him by the two Poles as "superior" in quality, said he had not yet decided whether his company, K.K. Integra, would market the software in Japan.

Police said they arrested Janusz Pribulka, 33, and Karol Myszkowski, 27, for gathering technological information concerning several Japanese computer firms via the firm operated by Fujimoto, formerly known as W. Romanowski. The two researchers, both affiliated with the Technical University of Szczecin, are scheduled to be deported immediately for activities police say violate immigration regulations.

Fujimoto, a graduate of the same Polish university, attended graduate school at the University of Tokyo before joining a Japanese computer firm which conducts business with the Soviet Union.

He told reporters that, based in his previous work experience, Japanese police have regarded his company as a "dummy" operation for espionage activities since its establishment last October.

FURTHER ON BRAZILIAN MINISTER'S DEBT TALKS

OW101155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro told Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday that Brazil is negative about accepting economic adjustment efforts by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to solve the country's international debt problems.

Funaro visited Nakasone at his official residence to explain the reasons behind Brazil's announcement last month that it would suspend interest payments on loans from foreign private banks. Nakasone called the Brazilian move "regrettable" and stressed the need for accepting IMF mediation in compiling Brazil's economic rehabilitation programs, Japanese officials said.

Funaro told Nakasone that Brazil is hesitant to accept any IMF plan as the Brazilian people strongly opposed the IMF economic adjustment program during the previous economic crisis in 1982, the officials said.

Funaro arrived Sunday to explain Brazil's decision last February 20 to suspend interest payments of 68 billion U.S. dollars the country owed to foreign commercial banks.

Funaro, accompanied by Francisco Goss, president of the Central Bank of Brazil, also met with Bank of Tokyo President Minoru Inoue and separately with other top officials of major Japanese creditor banks. Inoue and others pointed out the importance of Brazil quickly compiling a concrete economic rehabilitation program after consulting with the IMF, banking sources said.

Funaro visited the United States and Europe prior to his visit to Japan to explain Brazil's stand on repayment of debts totaling some 108 billion U.S. dollars.

NHK POLL ON NAKASONE CABINET, POLITICAL PARTIES

OW110011 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] An NHK survey has found a sharp drop in the Nakasone cabinet's approval rating for the first time in 4 years. There are now more people who do not approve of its work than there are those who do. The opinion poll found that 42 percent of those surveyed did not approve of Mr Nakasone's cabinet. This indicates a drop of 20 percent from last autumn.

NHK interviewed 1,800 men and women on 28 February and 1 March. In the survey, 3.8 percent highly approved of the Nakasone cabinet and 38.5 percent approved of it somewhat. In all, 42.3 percent gave a positive appraisal of Mr Nakasone's cabinet. On the other hand, 40.3 percent did not approve of it much and 11.4 percent highly disapproved of it. Altogether, 51.7 percent gave a negative appraisal of the current cabinet. The approval rate of the Nakasone cabinet shows a sharp decline of 20 percent from last autumn. This is the lowest rate since the Nakasone cabinet came to power in November 1982, and it is the first time in 4 years that those who took a negative view of the cabinet exceeded those who approved of it.

Asked if the Nakasone administration is exercising strong leadership, 43.4 percent, or 9 percent fewer than last autumn, said "yes," and 37.5 percent said "no." Moreover, 70.3 percent said that the government was not considerate enough about people's lives because of tax increases and lower welfare aid, compared with 12.8 percent who disagreed. Concerning the proposed tax reform, 4.5 percent supported it, 15.7 percent said it was unavoidable, and 66 percent opposed the idea.

In addition, 71.9 percent said the reform would not provide a trustworthy and fair tax system, while 62.1 percent said it would not provide a good financial foundation for the future when the general population increases.

Giving further details, 75.7 percent said Prime Minister Nakasone was breaking his election promise by introducing a sales tax and abolishing "maruyu," the small-sum tax-free savings system, while 11.6 percent said they did not think Nakasone was breaking his promise.

As for the amount of support for political parties compared with last October, 43.8 percent supported the LDP, a drop of 3.5 percent; 17 percent were for the JSP, an increase of 4.5 percent; 6.1 percent for Komeito, a gain of 1.7 percent, 2.6 percent for the Democratic Socialist Party, down 1.5 percent; 3.8 percent for the JCP, up 1.5 percent; and 0.5 percent for the United Socialist Democratic Party, up 0.1 percent. The percentage of people who said they did not support any particular party was 23.5 percent, 2.2 percent lower than last poll.

The rate of support for the LDP was the second lowest in the 4 years since the Nakasone administration took office. It is particularly noticeable that the number of people who said they strongly support the LDP decreased by almost half to 11 percent. Also, fewer women are supporting the LDP, while more women are supporting the JSP.

The survey also asked about defense spending, which can now exceed the 10-year-old 1-percent-of-GNP ceiling. Thirteen percent approved of the government decision as a measure necessary to show Japan's responsibility in the international community. Twenty-eight percent said it exceeded the ceiling only by a small margin and that it could not be helped. Forty-four percent said they cannot accept the decision because the 1-percent ceiling fixes a basic policy on defense. As a new ceiling, the government has decided to indicate beforehand a total amount of defense spending allotted for a 5-year period. Asked about the new ceiling, 16 percent said the new measure will work as a new ceiling, but 47 percent said that it will not work. Eight percent said there is no need to set a ceiling on defense spending.

NAKASONE FIRM ON TAX REFORM DESPITE POLL DEFEAT

0W090503 Tokyo KYODO in English 0447 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday vowed to continue efforts to push through his tax reform program a day after the ruling party's crushing defeat in an Upper House by-election. When asked by reporters whether the setback would affect the controversial tax program, Nakasone said "no."

Nakasone acknowledged, however, that opposition to the sales tax, a key element in the tax package, was partly responsible for the liberal-Democratic Party's defeat in the Upper House election in Iwate Prefecture Sunday. "It is regrettable. I will take it (election outcome) seriously and do everything to pull back up," Nakasone said.

Rei Isurugi, the LDP's candidate for the Iwate Upper House seat, managed only 197,863 votes against 421,432 for the Japan Socialist Party's Jinichi Ogawa, losing the seat her husband had held since 1968 until he died last January.

Despite Nakasone's outward calm, a sense of crisis gripped the Liberal-Democratic Party as the Iwate poll came less than a month before crucial nationwide local elections.

LDP officials in charge of Diet affairs said the defeat at Iwate makes it all the more difficult for the party to break the Diet impasse over the stalled sales tax proposal. The immediate concern in the Diet is the government's budget bill for fiscal 1987, which has been held up at the Lower House Budget Committee as a result of opposition boycott.

There was pressure within the LDP to ram through the budget bill, but the Iwate poll cast the strong-arm strategy into doubt. "We have to be very careful" how we proceed with the budget bill, a senior LDP official said.

NAKASONE ORDERS ECONOMIC PACKAGE SPEEDED UP

OW100321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone directed his key economic adviser, Tetsuo Kondo, Tuesday to work toward announcing a new package of pump-priming measures at an early date. Nakasone issued the instruction to the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] director general in a meeting after a twice weekly cabinet session, officials said.

The officials said Nakasone emphasized in the meeting that his government is still giving top priority to the early passage of fiscal 1987 budget bills. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties are at odds over a government proposal to implement a new sales tax. The dispute has halted parliamentary deliberations over the budget for the new fiscal year, which begins April 1.

Nakasone instructed the EPA chief to "announce a drastic pump-priming package at an early date" in view of a possible delay in the passage of the budget bills, according to government officials who attended the meeting. His remarks were the latest hint of his government's reluctant move to map out a provisional budget plan to ride out the parliamentary impasse.

Masayoshi Ito, chairman of the LDP's policy research council, said in a television program Sunday it is "inevitable" that the government will draw up a limited stopgap budget program to enable it to pay salaries to public servants and continue welfare payments.

OPPOSITION BOYCOTT STYMIES HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE

OW070309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- The Lower House Budget Committee was kept in limbo for the third straight day Saturday [7 March] as the opposition boycotted the session.

All the opposition parties rejected a call from committee chairman Shigetami Sunada of the Liberal-Democratic Party to attend the session, LDP sources said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and all members of his cabinet, except Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, attended the session but no deliberations were held.

LDP sources said Sunada also plans to call the committee into session on Monday even if the opposition is absent. Monday is the last day scheduled for a series of general questioning on the government's fiscal 1987 budget by the opposition.

The opposition members of the committee walked out last Wednesday in protest against a unilateral LDP decision to schedule two days of public hearings for the budget bill, as required by law.

The LDP-opposition confrontation over the budget bill stems from a government proposal to introduce a controversial sales tax as part of a sweeping tax reform.

KURANARI CANCELS U.S. VISIT DUE TO DIET BUSINESS

OW111311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari canceled his planned visit to Washington this Thursday due to the current wrangling in Diet deliberations over the 1987 state budget bill, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The Foreign Ministry has notified the U.S. of the cancellation, the official said.

The visit was shelved after the opposition parties demanded a withdrawal of public hearings in the House of Representatives' Budget Committee scheduled for Friday and Saturday over the new fiscal budget bill, which includes controversial tax reforms.

The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party proposed Wednesday to postpone the hearings and resume question-and-answer sessions in the committee on Thursday. A final compromise is expected to be reached Thursday between the LDP and opposition parties.

The public hearings were set unilaterally by the LDP in an apparent attempt to force the budget bill through the committee as early as possible. As a cabinet minister, Kuranari is not required to attend the hearings.

Kuranari's Washington visit had been planned between Thursday and Sunday for talks with U.S. Government and congressional leaders on deteriorating trade relations. The U.S. has stiffened its position against Japan over its growing bilateral trade surplus, which amounted to 58.5 billion dollars last year, up 17.7 percent from the previous year.

Kuranari visited New York last September to attend the United Nations' General Assembly meeting. He has already canceled several planned trips to Washington, for a variety of reasons.

BRIEFS

LOANS TO ECUADOR — Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Japan has decided to extend two official development assistance (ODA) loans to Ecuador, and official notes were exchanged in Quito on Monday, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. It said one ODA loan of 7,670 million yen is for a telecommunications network expansion project, while the other, of 8,594 million yen, is for the Catarama River basin irrigation project. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 10 Mar 87 OW]

GRANTS TO TANZANIA — Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Japan and Tanzania exchanged official notes Wednesday covering Japan's extension of a total of 1.06 billion yen in grants-in-aid to the African nation. The Foreign Ministry said 200 million yen is designated for Tanzania's social welfare projects, while the other 864 million yen is for that country's development of a medium-wave radio broadcasting network. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 10 Mar 87 OW]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CPC ENVOY ZHU LIANG

SK101056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party.

Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China; Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee presented President Kim Il-song with a gift.

DPRK, PRC, MPR, USSR SIGN RAILWAY PROTOCOL

SK101103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- A meeting for an agreement on a railway transport plan for 1987 among Korea, China, Mongolia and the Soviet Union was held in Pyongyang from March 2 to 10.

At the end of the meeting its protocol was signed in Pyongyang on March 9.

Present at the signing ceremony were members of the delegations of Korea, China, Mongolia and the Soviet Union and representative of the committees of the organisation for railway collaboration.

The protocol was signed by the heads of the delegations of respective countries and representative of the committee of the organisation for railway collaboration.

SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS MEET IN DPRKDelegations' Arrival

SK060518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA) -- Foreign delegations to a consultative meeting of parliamentary groups of socialist countries arrived here by air Thursday.

They are a Bulgarian parliamentary group delegation headed by Petur Vutov, chairman of the Bulgarian parliamentary group; a Hungarian parliamentary group delegation headed by Frigyes Puja, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the Hungarian National Assembly; a Vietnamese parliamentary group delegation headed by Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the parliamentary group of Vietnam; a parliamentary group delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Eberhard Poppe, vice-chairman of the parliamentary group of the GDR; a Cuban parliamentary group delegation headed by Severo Aguirre del Cristo, vice-president of the National Assembly of People's Power and chairman of the parliamentary group of Cuba; a Mongolian parliamentary group delegation headed by Lodongin Tudev, chairman of the parliamentary group of Mongolia; a Polish parliamentary group delegation headed by Jarema Maciszewski, chairman of the parliamentary group of Poland; a Romanian parliamentary group delegation headed by Marin Ivascu, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly and chairman of the parliamentary group of Romania; a Soviet parliamentary group delegation headed by Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and vice-chairman of the parliamentary group; and a Czechoslovak parliamentary group delegation headed by Jan Marko, first vice-chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the parliamentary group of Czechoslovakia.

Banquet, Speeches

SK070554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet Friday evening at the Mansudae assembly hall for the delegations to the consultative meeting of parliamentary groups of socialist countries.

Invited to the banquet were parliamentary group delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and diplomatic envoys of socialist countries here.

Vice-president Pak Song-chol and personages concerned were present at the banquet.

Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, spoke first at the banquet.

The situation prevailing today, he said, makes it all the more urgent for the fraternal socialist countries to check and frustrate the nuclear war moves of the imperialists by united force, supporting and cooperating with each other to achieve their common goal.

We are convinced that the consultative meeting this time will be greatly conducive to further intensification of the joint action of socialist countries for peace and security in keeping with the requirements of the obtaining situation.

He stated that the meeting would make an active contribution to the Korean people's struggle for the creation of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by achieving a joint action of socialist countries in the international arena.

Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who is leading the Soviet parliamentary group delegation spoke next.

The entire attendants of the consultative meeting express deep comradely solidarity and friendship to the industrious Korean people who have turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture, closely cooperating with socialist countries, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, he said, and added:

We warmly hail the achievements of the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction.

He stated that the current consultative meeting was being held at a time when an acute struggle was being fought between progress and reaction and between the forces of peace and war.

Dangerous is the scheme of the U.S.-led imperialists to further build up arms including nuclear weapons and extend arms race into outer space in their bid to achieve world supremacy, he declared.

Noting that the socialist countries were standing in the van of the struggle against nuclear holocaust, he said the international forum for a nuclear-free world and survival of mankind which was recently held in Moscow with the attendance of broad public circles of the world demonstrated once again support to the policy of peace, detente and international cooperation.

Saying the U.S. imperialists have stretched their crooked hands of aggression also to the Korean peninsula, he said:

We express solidarity for the Korean people's just struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

The struggle of the Korean people is a component part of the world people's struggle for global peace, particularly, peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Soviet Union and all other socialist countries positively support the proposal of Comrade Kim Il-song for North-South high-level political and military talks, he stressed.

The peoples of socialist countries, he said, sternly denounce the tyranny of the Seoul authorities and their violation and obliteration of the elementary human rights and democratic liberties in South Korea.

He wished the Korean people new success in socialist construction and in their struggle for national reunification.

Joint Communique

SK090511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA) -- The consultative meeting of groups of inter-parliamentary union of socialist states held in Pyongyang over March 6 and 7 issued a joint communique.

The joint communique says:

The consultative meeting was attended by parliamentary group delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

At the meeting views were exchanged on the results of the 75th and 76th general meetings of the inter-parliamentary union and preparations for the 77th general meeting.

The meeting mainly discussed the questions of preservation of peace, disarmament, removal of nuclear war, and relaxation of the international tension and, in this connection, stressed the significance of the proposal on medium-range missiles put forward some time ago by the Soviet Union, one of the steps to realize the world program of denuclearisation.

The meeting directed deep attention to the questions of ensuring security in many parts of the world, the Asian-Pacific region in particular, and of establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

The meeting highly estimated the peace initiatives of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and open a favourable phase for national reunification, and expressed full support to them.

A consensus of views was reached on all questions discussed at the consultative meeting.

'U.S.' 'MURDER' OF S. KOREAN SOLDIER ATTACKED

SK110510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 10 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 11 March commentary: "Heinous Barbarity of Murder"]

[Text] As has been reported, the U.S. imperialist beasts recently committed the abhorrent barbarity of murder, by strangling Kim Yong-kwon, a South Korean puppet Army soldier employed in their unit, with an electric wire in the barracks. As this incident brought on public criticism, the U.S. imperialist aggressors staged the farce of a secret autopsy in a U.S. 8th Army hospital a week later in an attempt to hide the truth, and did not hesitate to commit the shameless act of disguising his death as a suicide.

The barbarity of torturing the youth Kim Yong-kwon to death by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is an intentional and organized act of murder by the U.S. cannibals whose enjoyment is manslaughter.

Meanwhile on 6 March, less than 2 hours after U.S. Secretary of State Shultz departed from Seoul, a 25-year-old youth named Pyo Chong-tu attempted self-immolation, pouring gasoline all over his body, in front of the U.S. Embassy. He died later when he was taken to the hospital.

This was an explosion of the pent-up resentment and indignation against the U.S. imperialists who occupy South Korea and use colonial rule. It was also an expression of the curses and resistance against the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is scheming for long-term power, currying favor with foreign forces.

The colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges impose incalculable calamity on the South Korean people. Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been shooting, running over, and burning innocent people to death at random using them as targets for their guns and bayonets, committing all sorts of devilish barbarity.

Supplying the stooges with murder weapons, they drive the stooges to the barbarity of mass murder such as the Kwangju tragedy. Wielding guns and bayonets supplied by the masters, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only been suppressing and murdering the patriotic democratic forces, who are obstacles to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, but also has been actively defending and supporting the U.S. imperialists' barbarous acts of murder, flattering the aggressors.

Instead of punishing the U.S. imperialist aggressor who have bestially murdered the youth Kim Yong-kwon, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has banned accurate reports on the incident, and has committed the savage act of suppressing the members of the Human Rights Committee of the South Korean National Council of Christian Churches who exposed the barbarity of his torture murder, by escorting them to the police and questioning them. This is an unpardonable crime that can be committed only by the treacherous nation-selling ring dreaming of realizing the filthy objective of long-term power, sustaining their remaining life by currying favor with the U.S. imperialist masters. It is not accidental that the spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front said, in a press statement, that the nation is indignant at the traitorous acts of the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan regime to the same degree as they hate the barbarity of the U.S. Army.

Because of the wicked politics of murder and torture by the Chon Tu-hwan ring supported by the U.S. imperialists, many patriotic students, including Pak Chong-chol, and democratic forces of various strata have been punished in recent years. Many are still suffering in prison. The continuous series of the hot-blooded youths' self-immolations and suicides are the consequences of the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and these, in fact, are murders committed by them.

Yet the U.S. imperialists are now making frantic efforts to hold South Korea as their permanent military base, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is recklessly maneuvering to realize taking power again in return for its active execution of the masters' aggressive policy. Allowing them to commit such acts means the continuation of colonial slavery and fascist slavery for the South Korean people. It also means that the South Korean people will be killed by the bayonets of the aggressors and the traitors and that they will ultimately be exposed to a nuclear calamity. This is a supposition which makes one unable to just look on with folded arms.

The South Korean youths, students, and people will not just look on today's stern situation in which the nation's dignity is ruthlessly trampled upon and in which the fellow countrymen are subject to calamity. They have already resolutely launched into an anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. No matter how fierce the wielding of bayonets by the U.S. imperialists and the stooges may be, they will keep holding up the banner of struggle they have raised aloft and will put an end to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique with a united and stubborn struggle.

INCREASED TEMPO OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-87' CRITICIZED

SK110205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 9 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March commentary: "Fanning Fire Lit by Oneself"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-87" war exercise, which is being conducted in South Korea, is going through a graver phase. Following the deployment of advance units of the forces of aggression from U.S. military bases in the U.S. mainland and the Pacific to participate in the "Team Spirit" operations for northward invasion in South Korea, main units began to surge into South Korea. A main unit of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa sneaked into a base in South Korea. This unit of the forces of aggression is said to be a main unit that will participate in landing operations simulating attacks on coastal cities in the northern half of the Republic. In this way, main units began to surge into South Korea to be deployed in the "Team Spirit" war exercise. This shows that the rascals are engaged in a provocative military action in earnest.

Coinciding with this, the South Korean puppets are more fervently kicking up criminal rackets to inspire an atmosphere of confrontation and war. While in Pusan, traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about strengthening defense against someone's destruction of facilities and someone's underwater infiltration designed to hinder the Olympics. At an officer commissioning ceremony of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, he also said that the danger of someone's provocation is at its peak. In Inchon, the puppet minister of internal affairs babbled about blocking someone's coastal infiltration. At a time when the situation in the country has become strained to the utmost because of the "Team Spirit" war exercise, traitor Chon Tu-hwan took the lead in viciously inspiring an atmosphere of anticomunist confrontation and war. This is an unforgivable crime similar to the act of adding fuel to fire lit by oneself and fanning it.

Because tension has become grave on the Korean peninsula due to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the danger in which a fuse of a new war may be ignited at anytime has become greater. The people at home and abroad express deep concern over this.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets propagandize that the "Team Spirit" war exercise is an annual defensive exercise. This is deceptive. The "Team Spirit" war exercise, a product of the U.S. imperialists' strategy to invade Korea and Asia, proceeds from a criminal attempt to oppose our republic and, even more, to conquer the world. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists attempt to swallow our republic at one gulp and to take a dagger with which to cut off and eat the world at their own will. If they had no such ulterior motive, why would they concentrate such large-scale forces of aggression in another country from across the ocean and reek of powder in a war exercise there?

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their ringleader, more rampantly these days babble about someone's threat, infiltration, and provocation. The criminal purpose of this is to conceal the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit" war exercise by justifying their babblings about a defensive exercise.

As known, we advanced a proposal to hold high-level North-South political and military talks and to discuss and resolve, in the talks, the problem of bringing an end to political and military confrontation between the North and the South, and have made all efforts to realize this proposal. In the third letter to the South, we also advanced a series of new proposals to improve North-South relations through dialogue and negotiation, including the proposal to resume suspended multifaceted dialogues at the same time the high-level North-South political and military talks are held. However, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, in an unchanged manner, are kicking up anticomunist confrontation rackets and conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise against us on a larger scale than ever. All facts clearly show that the rascals are seeking war, not dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring must abandon their reckless confrontation and war rackets. If they persistently follow the road of war, turning their backs on the times and the people, the rascals will only more clearly expose their colors as destroyers of dialogue and peace and as warmongers and will face their destruction along this road.

U.S. PLANS TO UPGRADE ROK HAWK MISSILE NOTED

SK110443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Defence Department recently announced its plan to transfer electronic equipment worth 84 million dollars to the South Korean puppets, according to a report.

The plan of the U.S. imperialists to transfer electronic equipment to South Korea to raise the efficiency of the "Hawk" missile of an improved type they have already handed over to it will be automatically endorsed when 30 days pass if there is no opposition of the Congress.

The U.S. imperialists reveal that they are the very one opposing the reunification of our country by continuously encouraging the South Korean puppets to arms buildup and new war provocation manoeuvres in disregard of our repeated peace initiatives.

TANZANIA'S PRESIDENT ALI MWINYI VISITS DPRK

10 Mar NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK100624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 9 Mar 87

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March editorial: "Ceaselessly Developing Korea-Tanzania Friendship"]

[Text] A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, will arrive in Pyongyang today to pay a state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

The visit of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country takes place at a meaningful time when all people of the country, by upholding the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, are accelerating the grand march with overflowing firm belief to win the complete victory of socialism and glorify the first year of the Third 7-year Plan.

Our people warmly welcome the envoy of the Tanzanian people coming from distant Africa with warm friendship toward our people.

The Korean people and the Tanzanian people established friendly and cooperative relations long ago and have ceaselessly developed these relations. The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries have been further strengthened and developed through the meetings held on many occasions between the leaders of the two countries.

His excellency Julius K Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, visited our country three times, and his excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi visited our country in April 1985.

The visit of the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania to our country which takes place this time will provide an epochal opportunity to make the favorably developing Korea-Tanzania friendship reach a new high stage. This will also contribute to deepening understanding and trust and developing friendly and cooperative ties between our country and African countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, many world countries demand independence and are moving forward along the road of independence. The Tanzanian people, under the correct leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, are vigorously advancing along the single road of anti-imperialism and independence. Along the path illuminated by the Arusha Declaration, the Tanzanian people are winning great success in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a prosperous new society under the banner of socialism, self-reliance, and national unity. They are consolidating the party, enhancing its leading role, and strengthening national unity. Through the people's industrious struggle for national independence and self-reliant development, the appearance of Tanzania changes with each passing day. National economy develops with domestic resources, and many active projects are underway to achieve food self-sufficiency. In the recent period alone, a new lubricant oil plant and many other plants have been built, and irrigation projects are underway to increase agricultural production. When the 3-year Economic Recovery Plan launched last July is fulfilled, the appearance of Tanzania will change again.

The United Republic of Tanzania seeks a nonaligned policy, and develops friendly ties with socialist, and newly emerging nations. Tanzania is a frontline country of Africa. It struggles indomitably for the decolonization of the continent and the liquidation of apartheid, and actively supports the struggle of the people of the struggling countries.

Recently, his excellency President Ali Hassan Mwinyi declared that Tanzania would continue to support the South African people's national liberation struggle and the Namibian people's struggle against the South African racists, until the apartheid system is completely liquidated.

The international position of the United Republic of Tanzania grows with each passing day. The Korean people truly rejoice over the successes which the Tanzanian people have won in developing their country independently and in building a new society. They extend firm solidarity with their just struggle.

Unity and cooperation are an important guarantee to successfully achieve the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence. The might of the Nonaligned Movement also lies in unity and cooperation. The Korean people and the Tanzanian people closely support each other in the political field and cooperate in the economic field in accelerating the struggle for self-reliance, independence, and a new society.

The Tanzanian leaders and people highly assess the successes which our people have won in the revolution and construction by embodying the immortal chuche idea under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. They fully support our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Tanzanian Government actively supports our fair and just proposals and initiatives for peace in Korea and its reunification. It exerts sincere effort in the international community for their realization. In particular, the Tanzanian Government maintains a firm stand not to have relations or contact with the South Korean puppets.

Our people are grateful for such support and solidarity given by the Tanzanian people. They express gratitude for this.

Close cooperation is maintained in the economic and cultural fields as well as in many other fields. Collaboration and cooperation in the agricultural field are a living example.

The visit to our country by the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania led by his excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi is a clear revelation of the friendly and cooperative relations between the people of the two countries which develop favorably with each passing day. Korea and Tanzania are newly-emerging nations alike, and the peoples of the two countries are close friends and intimate brothers struggling to achieve the common goals and ideals. Along with the friendly relations between the leaders of the two countries, this is a firm bedrock to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries.

As in the past, the Korean people, in the future, too, will continue to make all efforts to further strengthen and develop Korea-Tanzania friendship according to the interests and desires of the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people are convinced that this visit to our country by the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania will serve as a significant opportunity to accelerate the socialist construction in the two countries, strengthen the might of the Nonaligned Movement, and accelerate world independence.

Arrival in Pyongyang

SK101615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for a state visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Pyongyang airport was in welcome attire to greet the goodwill envoy of the Tanzanian people.

At the airport thousands of working people in Pyongyang welcomed the government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi which has come for a visit to Korea from far Eastern Africa with feelings of friendship toward our people.

Set up at the airport were portraits of President Kim Il-song and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" "Long live his excellency Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania!" and "Long live his excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania!"

Put up in front of the welcoming crowds were the slogans "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the Tanzanian people!" and "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean and Tanzanian peoples!"

Fluttering on the flagpoles were the national flags of the two countries.

At 4:30 p.m. the plane carrying the delegation touched down at the airport.

The crowds raised the cheers carrying friendly feelings towards the Tanzanian people and warmly welcomed the guests by shouting "Welcome Mwinyi" and "Friendship and unity".

Arriving together with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi were Benjamin W. Mkapa, minister of foreign affairs; Sacin Amour, minister for trade and industries of Zanzibar; Sebastian Chale, chairman of the Ruuma Regional Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania; Abdulrahaman O. Kinana, vice-minister of defence and national service; Ayub S. Kimbau, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; Clement George Kahama, Tanzanian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and other members of the delegation and the suite.

The guests were met at the airport by Vice-president of the DPRK Yi Chong-ok; Vice-premier of the Administration Council Kim Pol-sin; Kang Hui-won, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other senior officials.

The Tanzanian students studying in our country were also on hand.

A children's union member presented a bouquet to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi passed by the warmly welcoming crowds, waving his hand high to them.

Today more than 100,000 people in the city warmly welcomed President Ali Hassan Mwinyi along the route.

U.S.-DPRK DIPLOMATS' CONVERSATIONS AGREED TO

SK110057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] The government has consented to United States diplomats talking with North Koreans at social functions, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

"We agreed with the United States on this to help make the 1988 Olympics successful, reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and promote inter-Korea dialogue," a ministry official said.

The government, he said, has had close consultations with the United States for two months on the issue of easing restrictions on U.S. diplomats talking with North Koreans.

U.S. diplomats are again permitted to have "more serious talks than just about the weather" in a "neutral setting" such as a cocktail party hosted by a third country's embassy, the official said.

This permission was first given to U.S. diplomats Sept. 30, 1983. But it was withdrawn nine days later when a party of South Korean government officials was killed in a Pyongyang-engineered bombing in Rangoon.

U.S. diplomats, however, are not allowed to invite North Koreans to their parties or attend North Korean parties, the official said.

"Though it (the permission) is nothing more than an administrative item of the U.S. Department of State, the United States has consulted with us since it is a matter involving North Korea," he said.

This issue was raised again when Secretary of State George Shultz met with Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su last Friday.

The government, he said, supports the U.S. move, which is designed to help reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

The official also expressed the hope that the U.S. gesture toward Pyongyang will help revive inter-Korea talks suspended since February last year.

The U.S. action, he said, does not seem to indicate any particular change in the basic U.S. policy toward Pyongyang.

He said it is not related in any way to a recent North Korean proposal for high-level political and military talks with South Korea.

MAJOR SEOUL PAPERS ASSESS SHULTZ 6 MAR VISIT

SK100730 [Editorial report] Seoul's six major vernacular papers on 6 and 7 March 1987 carry editorials and commentaries on the short stopover visit to South Korea by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on 6 March.

TONG-A ILBO, on page two of its 7 March edition, carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled, "Five Hours for Shultz in Seoul." Suggesting that almost no one would believe that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had come to Seoul merely to provide a briefing on his visit to the PRC and discuss measures of support for the Seoul Olympiad, the editorial stresses that what Shultz and William Clark, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, have done in Seoul "can be summed up as a call for the ruling party's step for democratization and a request for the opposition party's compromise, as well as opposition to violence and advice for gradual change."

Stating that a friend's advice is all well and good, but not always pleasing, the editorial adds: "The United States is undoubtedly our oldest ally, but as far as our internal issues are concerned, it is strictly a third party, nothing more and nothing less."

The editorial concludes: "It is clear what we should now do. In a nutshell, we must put an end to politics that create a spectacle to foreigners. If the politicians do not come to their senses during such a lamentable situation in which we are subject to the advice of a foreign country because of an inability to solve our own problems, there is no future for this country."

On page 3 of the same edition, TONG-A ILBO carries a 1,500-word commentary on the ruling and opposition camps' reaction to the Shultz visit. It states that the government and the DJP are relatively satisfied with the results of Shultz' visit and quotes DJP officials as saying that what Shultz told opposition figures is "almost the same as our views," and that "the opposition camp must now know what is necessary." Noting the reaction from opposition circles, the commentary states that the Shultz visit has given "some encouragement" to Yi Min-u, NKDP president, and "disappointment" to Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The item quotes Kim Tae-chung as noting "remarkable progress" since the Shultz visit in May of last year, and as saying that "understanding over the call for a direct election system, concentrating on the South Korean people's desire for democracy, was not enough." Kim Yong-sam is quoted as saying, "I feel no necessity to particularly comment on the U.S. stand."

The commentary states that the two Kims seem not to have drastically shifted their attitudes toward the ruling camp, the high-ranking U.S. officials' advice notwithstanding. It goes on to say that NKDP President Yi Min-u has been encouraged about his line of negotiation with the ruling party and, thus, his future activities "will attract attention." The commentary concludes that Yi has, however, "already exposed the limit of his strength by again yielding to curbs by the two Kims at an enlarged meeting of party officials held on the morning of 6 March."

The independent daily CHOSON ILBO on 6 March carries a 700-word editorial on Shultz' 5-hour visit. Noting Shultz' previous 24-hour visit to South Korea last May and his meetings with the leaders of ruling and opposition blocs, the paper says: "Frankly speaking, Shultz's visit to South Korea is designed to reflect the Americans' high interest in South Korean politics."

Noting the possibility that Shultz would "convey the U.S. view on South Korean politics, "the daily says: "We do not want to rashly and narrow-mindedly describe the conveyance of the U.S. view as the act of interfering in our internal affairs."

Stressing the close friendship between South Korea and the United States and their cooperation in preventing the infiltration of communists in Asia, the paper says: "We worry that if we fail to maintain and develop a liberal and democratic political system that values human rights, a chasm will be created in the traditional relations between South Korea and the United States."

On 7 March, CHOSON ILBO carries a 700-word editorial entitled, "The Aftermath of Shultz' Visit." Noting Shultz' departure after discussing matters concerning human rights and political development in South Korea, the paper says: "What we find interesting is the high degree of interest in this country's politics shown by the United States." Noting the U.S. demand for achieving compromise and Clark's meetings with leaders of the opposition party prior to the arrival of Shultz, the daily then states: "We have the impression that what the United States has in mind in terms of compromise puts greater demands on the opposition bloc in South Korea." Noting U.S. interest in the status of democracy and human rights, the paper says: "By delivering the message that the United States is interested in fair and free elections in South Korea, he [Shultz] showed interest in the process of the democratic transfer of power at the end of President Chon's term in office." Noting Shultz' expression of interest in President Chon's retirement and the former's description of the fulfillment of President Chon's pledge to retire as a historic precedent, the daily says: "We appreciate Shultz' description as an effort to provide circumstances under which the opposition bloc can sit at the negotiating table and achieve a compromise."

The independent daily HANGUK ILBO on 7 March carries a 700-word editorial on the results of the Shultz visit. Noting Shultz' brief stay in South Korea, the schedule for transfer of power and the hosting of the Olympics, and Shultz' reference to the democratization of South Korea in "a very principled and symbolic manner," the daily says: "To expand the scope of close ties and understanding between the people of South Korea and the United States, the United States, as our true ally, should exert sincere efforts to preferentially democratize South Korea, rather than alleviate anti-U.S. sentiment that has developed among some youths and off-stage forces in South Korea."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, a pro-government daily, on 7 March on page 2 carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Words of Advice and an Attitude With Which to Listen to Them," on the Shultz visit. While urging the ruling and opposition parties, and all the people as well, to look at themselves concerning the "sincere advice" Shultz gave on behalf of the United States, the editorial says: "Instead of emotionally interpreting it simply as an exercise of influence by a power, we must take this opportunity to examine why we are still in a position in which we are offered advice by the United States."

While deplored some in the opposition camp who blindly expected something from the United States, the editorial also says: "The notion that whatever they talk about in an effort to seek help from outside forces can be justified if it is to attain the goal of the democratization they seek is very dangerous."

After commenting on Shultz' advise to probe for ways to conduct dialogue and achieve reconciliation, the paper concludes: "Now the formula for political development in Korea becomes clear; realizing gradual democratization and revising the constitution after reaching a consensus through dialogue and compromise. The notion that without certain figures democratic development cannot be sought is unreasonable. Now is the time all the people should think, in a cool-headed manner, in what ways and by what process they should seek political development."

On page 3 of the same issue, the paper carries a 1,200-word article by reporters Yi Tong-chu and Ko Yong-sin on the reaction of the ruling and opposition parties, entitled "They Counted Their Chickens Before They Hatched and Ended Up With Disappointment." Mentioning that the ruling party refrained from commenting on Shultz' visit, the article says: "The DJP rather sharply responded to the attitude of those figures in the opposition camp who met the relevant officials of the U.S. Administration," and "the DJP considers the attitude of the opposition camp to be toadyist and adopted in an attempt to heighten the influence of the United States upon Korea and to make the United States interfere in Korea's internal affairs."

After noting the DJP's expression of discontent over the attempt to link this visit to internal politics, the article states that the DJP understood the purpose of Shultz' visit to be to provide a briefing on his visit to the PRC.

The article also cites the reaction of NKDP officials to the Shultz visit. Describing the discontent and disappointment over the result of the visit, the article quotes Kim Tae-chung as saying: "There has been some progress compared to his visit last year." Kim then asks: "How can the position of the U.S. Administration change so easily?" He notes: "There is a lack of understanding of a direct election system."

The article quotes Kim Tae-chung supporters as saying: "We knew it would go like this. We made matters worse." This in reference to the U.S. side's consideration of the Yi Min-u formula as a realistic counterproposal to achieve a breakthrough in the political deadlock which the article notes might inspire Yi to revive his formula and decide on his own course of action.

The article also cites NKDP Vice President Yi Ki-taek as saying: "His visit was below our expectations and there was nothing new in it." However, the article indicates that Yi Ki-taek thinks it significant that the U.S. side paid particular attention to him, DJP lawmaker Yi Chong-chan, former lawmaker Kim Sang-kyon, and other new leaders in political circles, quoting Clark as saying to Yi Ki-taek: "I expect new good news [from the party congress]."

SEOUL SINMUN in its 6 March edition carries on page 2 an 800-word editorial entitled, "Voices From Seoul That Washington Should Heed." After stating that Shultz' visit to Seoul is of great significance in that it is timed to coincide with the new Soviet peace offensive, which may give birth to a new U.S.-Soviet power balance in Asia, and with China's anti-bourgeois movement, which signaled some shifts in Chinese foreign policy, it notes that since the 1981 inauguration of the Reagan administration, relations between Korea and the United States based on security-related and economic cooperation have developed. It continues: "Nonetheless, disagreement between the two countries on several pending issues has recently surfaced as a controversy, in which we observe U.S. concern for our country to be charged with emotion. Voices critical of trade and human rights coming out of the U.S. Congress are cases in point."

After citing U.S. retaliation against the government over trade affairs, it says that the U.S. attitude in this regard appears to be unfair, expressing the hope that Secretary Shultz will influence such matters. Saying that the U.S. approach to the Korean political situation has been reasonable up to now, the editorial stresses: "One thing that must be noted is that the daily mounting U.S. concern over the political situation in Korea will result in harming the friendship between the peoples of the two countries if this concern develops into interventionist remarks and acts."

Warning against the danger of "wrong message or messages conveyed wrongly," the editorial urges the United States to make an effort to view the security situation on the Korean peninsula as Korea does.

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO on 7 March carries a 900-word page 2 editorial on the results of Shultz' visit to Seoul. After asserting that there is nothing wrong with Shultz, as well as Clark and Lilley on his behalf, stressing the need for Korean political leaders of both the ruling and opposition parties to pursue democratization through compromise, the paper concludes: "We have taken enough advice from our ally. Now is the time for those involved in politics to resume their business with a sense of reality and reasonableness."

DJP SEEKS AMENDMENT DURING YI MIN-U'S TENURE

SK110049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, expressing full support for the "Yi Min-u idea" for democratic reforms, said yesterday that the DJP would seek to complete constitutional amendment while Yi holds the office of the president of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Yi's term as the NDP president is to last until the party's national convention to be held in May.

"I believe that the rival parties will be able to find a way out of the ongoing political deadlock while Yi holds the NDP presidency. I absolutely hope that the constitutional amendment will be attained during his term," he said.

NDP president Yi expressed hope Monday that a bipartisan agreement on the constitutional amendment would be concluded before his term of office expires. The mainstream factions of the NDP are now planning to replace Yi with Kim Yong-sam at the national convention.

No said, "It will be a good thing for him (Yi), the NDP and the DJP as well to resolve the amendment issue before Yi ends his term."

"We will be sorry if we fail to settle the issue before he turns over the baton to the next person," he told reporters at the party's Central Political Training Institute.

Referring to the internal rift in the NDP over Yi's conciliatory overture, No claimed that the revival of Yi's idea "proves that voices in the NDP for reopening of partisan negotiations are getting stronger."

He asserted that the NDP's clamor to revive the direct, popular vote to elect the president is losing the support of many people.

"We will fully support Yi's idea to intensify the intra-party status of NDP members favoring interparty negotiations, thus helping them enter the forum of the National Assembly to resume negotiations with us," he said.

He also said that he would meet Yi any time, if necessary, but he made it clear that Yi's exclusive meeting with the President is "still premature."

Asked whether the DJP's lukewarm attitude toward Yi's overture when it was surfaced at the end of last year made it lose momentum, the DJP leader said his party was somewhat cautious toward it in order to lead it to a constructive development.

"Our draft amendment (for the parliamentary cabinet system) ensures the democratic reforms as charted by Yi in his seven-point proposal."

NKDP FACTIONS DEMAND YI MIN-U SCRAP 'FORMULA'

SK110045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung said yesterday that they would not attend New Korea Democratic Party rallies for local chapter reorganization, scheduled to resume Saturday.

NKDP adviser Kim Yong-sam said, "The current intraparty situation does not permit me to attend the reorganization rallies."

Kim's announcement of the rally boycott came in the wake of his failure to persuade NKDP president Yi Min-u to scrap his seven-point democratization formula.

When he visited Yi at his home Monday, they failed to narrow their differences.

Kim Tae-chung also said he would neither attend the rallies nor send taped speeches until the disputes are resolved.

The decision by the two Kims, de facto leaders of the main opposition party, to boycott the reorganization rallies is construed as designed to pressure Yi to drop his democratization formula.

The boycott is likely to force the party to put off the rallies, scheduled to run till April 10, to provide time to revamp 61 of the party's 92 district chapters.

NKDP adviser Kim said the rallies should be held after the party settles internal disputes regarding Yi's controversial formula.

Referring to the party national convention slated for May, he also said, "Though the local chapter reorganization rallies may be put off, the national convention must be held as scheduled."

Amid the intraparty feud, the mainstreamers and deputies of the two Kims are reportedly moving to form a political party of their own. But it was not immediately confirmed.

Meanwhile, party President Yi refused to withdraw his democratization formula.

Yi told reporters he is willing to meet with leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to discuss "democratization," signaling a willingness to compromise on the constitutional revision and democratization.

In a related move, the NKDP reaffirmed that it would push for both direct presidential elections and democratic reforms.

The reaffirmation was made at a meeting of the party's Executive Council, in which the mainstreamers demanded Yi scrap his "democratization formula."

Yi refused to do so, saying his formula is designed to "restore the nation's democracy."

The mainstreamers, or deputies of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, urged Yi to clarify that the party's official line is to seek a direct presidential election system.

They stated that Yi's formula gives an impression that the NKDP might accept a cabinet government system favored by the ruling party in exchange for the seven democratic reforms.

At this, Yi said that the issue of deciding the form of government could be referred to a national referendum after the seven democratic reforms are carried out.

Yi's seven measures for democratization include a fair election system, freedom of speech and the press, and early implementation of a local autonomy system.

The mainstreamers called on Yi to withdraw his formula, saying that it causes confusion in the party's strategy for constitutional revision.

Intraparty disputes over Yi's formula are likely to last for the time being as Yi refuses to withdraw it.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 10 MAR

BK101415 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Fourth People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day today at 1000 in the People's Assembly conference hall in Rangoon. It was attended by 477 assembly representatives led by U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council.

Today's session was chaired by U Tun Yi, representative from Rangoon Division's Mayangon Constituency-2, while U Aung Khin Tint, director general of the People's Assembly Office, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The presiding chairman first announced that of the 485 eligible assembly representatives, 477 were present, representing 98.35 percent attendance. Next, seven assembly representatives discussed the report of the State Council submitted on the 1st day of the Fourth Session of the Fourth People's Assembly. The meeting was briefly adjourned after the presiding chairman announced that a date would be set for the State Council to reply to their discussions and for the approval of the People's Assembly.

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, the presiding chairman announced the assignment of duties to the two assembly representatives elected to People's Assembly affairs committees. As the assembly approved the assignments, U Aung Khin was appointed as secretary of the People's Assembly Industry and Natural Resources Affairs Committee, and Colonel Khin Nyunt was appointed as member of the People's Assembly Credentials Affairs Committee.

Next, nine People's Assembly representatives discussed the report of the Council of Ministers which was introduced to the assembly on the 1st day. The presiding chairman later announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and that the assembly would decide on the report at a date to be set later.

This was followed by two assembly representatives discussing support of the State Council's request for the ratification of the Burma-India agreement on the delimitation of the bilateral maritime boundary. Later, the presiding chairman announced that the State Council would reply to the questions raised and that the assembly would decide on the report at a date to be set later.

As the meeting progressed, the presiding chairman announced a report by the State Council regarding a vacant seat in the People's Assembly. The report was put on record after the assembly approved it.

SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT TO CAMBODIA CONCLUDES

BK110943 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Speech by PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm at 10 March Phnom Penh reception for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the PRK Government and in my own name and that of all the comrade leaders, cadres, personnel, and workers of the PRK Foreign Ministry, allow me to express our warmest welcome and our great elation over this historic significant visit to our land of Angkor by the comrade foreign minister of the Soviet Union. I wish you a comfortable stay. Please keep in mind that the Cambodian state and people are greatly honored to welcome a leading son of the Soviet Union -- the creator of the first working class state in the world.

Eight years constitute a short time to restore and rebuild a country that has fallen below zero in all respects. Thanks to the assistance of the Vietnamese friends, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as the progressive, justice-loving forces in the world, the PRK has been stabilized rapidly. Thanks to the stability and the state of development of the Cambodian revolution and the growth of the KPRAF, Cambodia and Vietnam have agreed to withdraw all the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia in 1990. The broad world community is paying attention to, and supporting the trend for, a political settlement of the Cambodian problem and Southeast Asian problems.

On the contrary, international public opinion is well aware of the dark design in China's 8-point proposal aimed at enabling the Pol Pot clique to return to Cambodia. As all mankind, the Cambodian people cannot coexist with the criminals. Those who support the criminals in continuing their opposition against the PRK are very inhuman.

Together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Cambodian people, who have been victims of a disaster unprecedented in the history of mankind, pledge to struggle to defend their revival and for peace in the region and in the world.

Dear comrades and friends: 1986 was the year of peace and the year of the 27th CPSU Congress, which constitute historic events in the political and social life of the fraternal Soviet people and all mankind. We welcome all the great achievements of the fraternal Soviet people during the past year -- the 1st year of their 12th 5-year plan, from 1986 to 1990, and through to 2000.

The CPSU Central Committee session held at the end of January has set forth targets for an immense change in the economic field and for the improvement of the ranks of the responsible party cadres aimed at reaching greater progress in the future political and social life of the great Lenin's children.

The entire Cambodian party, government, and people highly value all the fully responsible peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries in the socialist community, such as Comrade Gorbachev's famous statement on 15 January 1986 regarding the elimination of nuclear arms in three stages from now to the end of this century and the comrade CPSU general secretary's statement made in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986 regarding peace and security in Asia-Pacific region, which we regard as the first comprehensive program for peace ever proposed for this region.

Together with the progressive and peace-loving people in the world, we strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists and their allies for constantly causing nuclear danger through their nuclear arms race on earth, at sea, and in space. We regard this as a gross negligence toward the fate of all mankind.

The Cambodian people, together with other people in the region, will make efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus appropriately contributing to the world people's common struggle against the danger of nuclear war and for international peace and security.

Dear comrades and friends, the talks held in the past between Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State, and Comrade CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and Comrade Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gromyko have attested to the close friendship and mutual support between our two parties and states. We are very happy and satisfied with the relations and all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union, which have firmly strengthened and developed with each passing day.

All the achievements scored by the Cambodian people cannot be separated from the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special militant solidarity and the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and progressive people in the world.

Once again, I am very pleased over Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze's visit and its splendid outcome. This is a valuable contribution to the defense and rebirth of the Cambodian people and the building of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In this spirit, I would like to invite Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, his wife, and all the comrades to please raise your glasses and toast to the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries and peoples' to the health of our leaders, Comrades Heng Samrin and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev' to the health of Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Ryzhkov; to the health of Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze and wife; to the health of Comrade Yuriy Radzhukov and wife; to the health of all comrades and friends present here. [applause]

Talks With Hun Sen, Kong Korm

BK101400 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrades Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, met and held talks at Chamka Mon state palace on the afternoon of 10 March with Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, who is on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

The talks focused on issues relating to Cambodian-Soviet cooperation and contemporary issues. The two sides expressed their joy over the constant development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and all round cooperation and agreed to actively continue to take effective measures to further strengthen and expand these relations by basing them firmly on Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism.

The two sides also expressed their conviction that these relations will positively contribute to [words indistinct] peace and stability in the region and in the world.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding and with unanimous agreement on all issues discussed.

On that occasion, the Cambodian side expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for their continuous support and assistance to the Cambodian people's cause of rebirth. It also reiterated full support for all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives relating fundamentally to arms reduction, particularly the reduction of nuclear arms, [words indistinct] in space, and the end to nuclear arms testing.

On the same occasion, the Soviet side reaffirmed its continued support for the Cambodian people in their cause of defending their country and building it toward socialism.

Received by Heng Samrin 11 Mar

BK110557 Phnom Penh Domestic service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] At 0730 this morning [0030 GMT], Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, was received by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, for a most cordial meeting.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin highly praised the official friendship visit to Cambodia by Comrade Shevardnadze, which has made an important contribution to strengthening and expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' parties, states, and people in contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and the world. The comrade general secretary went on to say that the PRK unreservedly supports the correct policy and all the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union proposed by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev with the aim of eliminating the danger of war and ending the arms race. Concerning the situation in the region, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin clearly affirmed that the PRK, in cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, has successively shown its goodwill and desire to coexist peacefully and have good neighborly relations with the countries of the region with the aim of transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Through Comrade Shevardnadze, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin wished Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev, leaders of the Soviet party and state, and the Soviet people new and greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The comrade also expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded and strengthened for the sake of peace and socialism.

In reply, Comrade Shevardnadze highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution in the past. The comrade stressed that this is due to the combined efforts of the Cambodian people and international solidarity, which has contributed to the struggle to smash the anti-revolutionary forces which want to destroy the PRK. Comrade Shevardnadze further stressed that the Soviet party, government, and people will continue to actively support the Cambodian people and their struggle for peace and to ensure independence and socialism for their fatherland.

Departs 11 Mar

BK110607 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, left Phnom Penh by special plane this morning at 1000 [0300 GMT] following his successful visit to the PRK.

Seeing Comrade Shevardnadze off at Pochentong airport were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh Municipality's provisional party committee; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; Comrade Pen Navut, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of education; Comrade Dith Munti, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Female Comrade Bo Rasi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

Also on hand at the airport to see Comrade Shevardnadze off were Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Radzukov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and the comrade ambassadors and embassy representatives of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS THAI PROVOCATIONS

BK091437 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Mar 87

["Statement of the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Stubbornly carrying on their hostile policy against the PRK, the Thai authorities have ceaselessly increased their gross violations of PRK sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the week of 27 February to 5 March 1987 alone, the Thai authorities sent aircraft -- L-19's, A-37's, F-5's -- and helicopters to conduct reconnaissance flights on 23 occasions over various areas at the Cambodia-Laos-Thailand border intersection, as deep as 40 km inside Cambodian territory on some occasions.

More serious still, on (?4) March, many Thai aircraft of the F-5 type on six occasions dropped [words indistinct] bombs on some areas at the three countries' border intersection and fired 20-mm cannon shells into areas about 11 km deep inside Cambodian territory, causing harm to the people in these areas.

This is a serious violation of the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity and a premeditated provocation against the Cambodian people..

These acts clearly prove that in an attempt to help the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries, the Thai authorities do not hesitate to carry out whatever activities possible, even criminal activities, just to oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

The PRK Government and the Cambodian people expose and strongly condemn Thailand's hostile activities against the PRK and demand that Thailand immediately end these aggressive acts and strictly respect the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai authorities must be held responsible for all the bad consequences arising from their own criminal acts.

Phnom Penh, 9 March 1987.

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SRV

BKO40651 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Mar (SPK) -- A cooperation protocol on commercial exchanges and training of cadres for 1987 between the PRK Trade Ministry and the Home Trade Ministry of the SRV was signed in Phnom Penh on Monday.

The signatories were Ho Non, member of the KPRP Central Committee and Cambodian trade minister, and Hoang Minh Thang, member of the CPV Central Committee and home trade minister of Vietnam.

According to this document, Vietnam will send cadres and experts to assist Cambodia in training and improving its trade cadres. Vietnam will import from Cambodia agricultural products and consumer products. In return, Cambodia will import from Vietnam industrial and consumer products.

SON SANN COMMENTS ON SOVIET CAMBODIAN STAND

BK090917 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, has said that in his opinion, the Soviet Union has yet taken any clear stand regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem. However, he regarded as something new the Soviet statement on its willingness for Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia in a manner based on the Soviet program for the settlement of the Afghan problem.

His Excellency Son Sann said this during an interview with a VOK correspondent on Saturday. He said that he noticed that during his visit to Thailand, Australia, and Indonesia, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze has not stated a clear Soviet position on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, but wanted to know ASEAN's and Australia's stand on this issue. Son Sann added that since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, the Soviet Union has never looked favorably on a possible Vietnamese withdrawal. Therefore, Shevardnadze's statement during this visit may be regarded as something new.

Concerning the settlement of the Cambodian problem, His Excellency Son Sann said that negotiations should be held between the CGDK, which is the legal government, and Vietnam, which is the aggressor. His Excellency Son Sann said that China and the United States have exerted strong pressure on the Soviet Union regarding the Cambodian problem.

Concerning the recent Vietnamese statement that it would not withdraw troops from Cambodia if a certain component of the CGDK is not eliminated, His Excellency Son Sann said that Vietnam is saying this in an attempt to undermine the CGDK.

KPL REPORTS KAYSONE-SHEVARDNADZE 9 MAR MEETING

BK101407 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 10 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, on a visit to the Lao PDR at the invitation of the LPRP CC, and the Government of the Lao PDR.

On this occasion, Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed the warm congratulations from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, to General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan.

During the warm and cordial talk, the two sides exchanged views on the situation in their respective countries, and on the strengthening of their friendly relations and cooperation.

They also discussed the international situation, the defence of world peace and security, and especially the situation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Eduard Shevardnadze hailed the successes scored by the Lao people in national defence and socialist construction during the past 11 years, and in the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th congress of the LPRP, he voiced support for the foreign policy of the Lao PDR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, and their activities to normalize relations with other countries in South East Asia and make this region one of peace, stability and cooperation. He especially stressed the constructive initiatives of the Indochinese summit meeting in 1983 and the conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

For his part, Kaysone Phomvihan, hailed the great success of the Soviet people in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. He highlighted the importance of the plenary session of the CPSU CC in January last on the reorganization and improvement of the public servants in the Soviet Union.

Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his full support for the constant foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Union for the defence of international peace and security and for the removal of the nuclear holocaust.

He especially voiced this support for Mikhail Gorbachev's statements made on Jan 15, 1986 in Vladivostok and on July 28, 1986 on the solution of the Asia-Pacific question.

General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan said the Lao PDR fully shared the views of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, and supported the Soviet Union at the decision made on Feb 26 to resume nuclear tests.

The two sides expressed their profound satisfaction over the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and for the interests of peace and socialism.

Kaysone Phomvihan extended his warmest greetings to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet people and wished them still greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress in anticipation of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The talk took place in atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

The two sides held identical views on all questions raised.

Also present at the meeting were Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, Sali Vongkhamso, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other high ranking officials.

Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Mikheyev and other members of the Soviet delegation were also present.

KPL CARRIES SHEVARDNADZE VISIT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK101219 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 10 (KPL) -- A joint Lao-Soviet communique was issued here today following a working visit to the LPRP of E. Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU CC [Central Committee] and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Follows is the non-official translation of the full text:

At the invitation of the LPRP CC and Government of the Lao PDR, Comrade E. Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU CC and USSR foreign minister, has paid an official friendship visit to the Lao PDR from March 8-10, 1987.

The USSR foreign minister laid a wreath at the war memorial in homage of the fallen revolutionaries for the cause of the national liberation and visited the Revolutionary Museum.

Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received and has a cordial friendly discussion with E. Shevardnadze.

E. Shevardnadze and Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, held talks on bilateral relations and on the present international situation.

The talks concentrated on the satisfactory development of friendship relations between the LPRP and the CPSU and between the Lao PDR and the USSR. The sides shared the view to broaden and promote profound relations for the interests of the two [word indistinct] [a substantially identical version of the communique carried by Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 10 March permits the following fill: ...peoples of the two countries...] for the cause of peace and socialism. They emphasized the special significance of the agreements reached between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR at various meetings for the consolidation of relations between the two countries in the future, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism. The two sides observed that the present important tasks were the execution of practical measures to upgrade [Vientiane Domestic Lao version reads: ...to perfect and upgrade...] the efficiency of Soviet-Lao cooperation in the domains of economy, sciences and techniques.

The Lao side expressed its gratitude to the CPSU, the fraternal Soviet Government and people for their assistance and all-round support accorded to the liberation struggle and the construction of socialist bases as well as the defence of the revolutionary gains undertaken by the Lao people. A decision on the joint celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is yet another contribution to the consolidation of Lao-Soviet friendship and fraternal relations between the CPSU and the LPRP.

The Lao leaders informed the Soviet side on the achievements scored by the Lao working people in building socialist foundation in the country and in safeguarding security during the past 11 years. The Lao side also talked on the implementation of the Resolution of the 4th Congress of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party, the introduction of the new system of economic management.

The foreign minister of the Soviet Union briefed the Lao side on the activities of the CPSU in the materialisation of the Resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU with the view to reorganise the Soviet society in all spheres. He laid emphasis on the significance of the plenary session of the CPSU CC held in Jan 1987 which reaffirmed the strategic policy of the congress, thereby profoundly enriching the socialist theory, working out an extensive programme for the broadening of democracy in the Soviet society.

During the talks, the sides exchanged views on the present international issues and reaffirmed their identical views in assessing today's world tension and its causes. The participants at the meeting expressed concern over the continual tension due to the adventurist policy of the aggressive imperialist circles aimed at gaining the military superiority, encouraging conflicts and confrontation and the interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

This policy does not correspond to the present world reality, runs counter to the fundamental aspirations of mankind, and brings about the threat of holocaust to humanity and the threat to man's survival. Due to the American Administration's moves at Reykjavik, the chance to solve the key problems on arms reduction was not realised.

The sides reaffirmed at the talks their common determination with other socialist countries and the peace loving forces to continue their tireless struggle against the threat of nuclear war, for the disarmament and safeguarding and promotion of peace.

The Lao side resolutely supported the statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU CC on the conclusion of a separate agreement without delay on the elimination of the medium-range missiles which constituted a new and important step in the implementation of the complete programme put forward by the Soviet Union in order to eliminate the threat of the nuclear holocaust. Both sides stressed the important significance of the said Soviet proposal that can be applicable for Europe as well as for the Asian and Pacific region.

The Lao side fully supported the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, the programme for the establishment of global security adopted by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, all the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for the interests of the survival of the nations in a world, the world free from nuclear weapons on earth and in outer-space. The Lao side supported the Vladivostock statement on the normalisation and the strengthening of cooperation in the Asian and Pacific region.

The Lao PDR completely supported the New Delhi declaration (which) stressed on the principle of a world without nuclear weapons and violence and stressed on these principles in establishing relations among nations in the present situation.

With a special focus on the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the two sides expressed their concern over the aggravation of tension in various parts of the Asian continent and the Pacific region. They expressed concern over the attempts of the imperialists and their allies in turning this region of Asia and the Pacific into another seat of military and political confrontation against the socialist countries. The sides energetically condemned [Vientiane Domestic Lao version reads: The two sides solemnly condemned...] Washington's policy in creating the politico-military blocs and others. The sides also shared concern over the policy of Japan which adopted a more and more militarist tendency.

The Lao PDR and the USSR, on this occasion, reaffirmed their readiness along with other socialist countries in Asia to strengthen their cooperation with all the states in the region of Asia and the Pacific in order to find ways to solve all the problems of the region, for the consolidation of peace in this part of the world. The sides were convinced that the establishment of a system to guarantee peace in Asia and in the Pacific will play a great role in the creation of a global security system in the world. The two sides shared the view that in order to reach this goal, the most important thing is to observe various measures on non stockpiling and non proliferation of nuclear weapons in this region, the measures to concretize the idea of transforming this region into a denuclearized one and to find ways to reduce the land forces, military activities and to scale down the activities of the navy in the region.

The sides expressed their support to the peace loving initiatives of the Mongolian Peoples Republic and those of the DPRK which firmly contributed to the normalization of the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

The LAO PDR and the USSR were of unanimous view that the development of peaceful relations in Southeast Asia, the efforts of transforming this region into one of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation meet the urgent needs and the basic interests of the people living in this region.

The USSR welcomed the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and socialism of the Lao PDR which was reaffirmed at the Fourth Congress of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party. This policy is aimed at consolidating the solidarity and the all-round cooperation with the S. R. of Vietnam and the P. R. of Kampuchea, the USSR and other socialist countries and aimed at consolidating the friendship and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and to establish good neighbourliness relations with all the countries in Southeast Asia. The USSR fully supported the proposals of the three Indochinese countries aiming at solving all the problems of the region by means of peaceful negotiations on the basis of the proposals put forward by the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea held in Vientiane and reaffirmed at other conferences of the Indochinese foreign ministers. The Soviet side expressed its full support to and solidarity with the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in their tasks for the defence of their national independence, for socialist construction and the struggle for stable peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Soviet side, once again, reaffirmed its support to the Lao PDR's effort to normalise the relations and to follow-up meetings with China and Thailand and with other ASEAN countries.

The Soviet side expressed its hope that such line will be sincerely and seriously responded by the countries concerned.

The sides fully supported the constructive policy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at solving the political situation connected with Afghanistan, for the national reconciliation for peace and security in the country.

The Laos-Soviet talks concentrated on the important contribution of the Nonaligned Movement in its struggle to free the humanity from nuclear threats and holocaust, to do away with the aftermaths of colonialism, racism and apartheid, against the dicta of imperialists for world peace and for a new and just international economic order.

The two sides declared their support to the struggle of the independent countries and the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America against the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist forces.

The Lao PDR and the USSR will do their best in order to enhance the role of the United Nations Organisation, first of all its role to defend peace and internationally to solve the global problems in the world. In addition, the two sides resolutely condemned the attempts to use the United Nations Organisation for the purpose of interfering in international affairs of the sovereign states. The Lao PDR and the USSR firmly voiced their support to return the seat at the UNO and at other international organisations to the legal representatives of the P.R. of Kampuchea.

The two sides believed that the success of the talks that passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and imbued with identical views on all questions raised, will greatly contribute to the development of the fraternal friendly relations and all round close cooperation between the Lao PDR and the Soviet Union, and the success will help to increase their joint effort in the international arena.

On behalf of the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze invite a party and state delegation of the Lao PDR to pay an official and friendship visit to the USSR, and on behalf of the Soviet Government Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze also invited Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR to pay an official friendship visit to the USSR.

The invitation was gladly accepted with appreciation.

COMPARISON OF PHOUN SIPASEUT BANQUET SPEECH

Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0530 GMT on 11 March carries a 12.5-minute announcer-read version of the speech by LPR Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut at the 8 March banquet for Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The 0530 GMT of 11 March version of the speech has been compared with and found to be substantively identical to the version contained in the Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 March report on the 8 March banquet for Shevardnadze published on page I 1 of the 9 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, permitting the following addition:

Page I 3, paragraph four, last line, reads: ...throughout the world.

Amid an atmosphere filled with the spirit of fraternal friendship, I propose that all comrades raise your glasses to toast to the lasting fraternal friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Lao and Soviet parties, states, and peoples, to the health of Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, to the health of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, to the health of Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, to the health of Comrade Mrs Naloriy Raskennona, to the health of Comrade Phoumi Vongvichhit and of the other party and state leaders, and to the health of all Soviet and Lao comrades who are present here. (providing additional material)

APP REPORTS 9 MAR VIENTIANE BLAST

BK101236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1219 GMT 10 Mar 87

[By Michael Adler]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, March 10 (AFP) --- A bomb exploded in front of the Soviet Cultural Center in Vientiane during a visit to the Laotian capital by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, reliable sources in Vientiane told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone.

The overnight guard at the cultural center was killed and another person wounded in the pre-dawn bombing Monday, one source said.

It was not clear if the blast was linked to the visit of Mr Shevardnadze, the highest ranking Soviet official to visit Laos since Soviet and Vietnamese backed Pathet Lao communists swept to power in 1975. The sources said there was speculation that the second victim was a man who had planted the bomb. No-one has claimed responsibility for the blast.

Officials at the Laotian news agency KPL denied there had been an explosion.

Mr Shevardnadze was not at the cultural center when the bomb went off at 5:30 A.M. Monday morning (2230 GMT Sunday), sources said, denying earlier reports that the bombing had occurred at 7:00 A.M. It was not known if Mr Shevardnadze had been scheduled to visit the center. An exact itinerary of the Soviet foreign minister's visit had not been distributed in security conscious Vientiane. [passage omitted]

Sources said that the area in front of the Soviet Cultural Center had been swiftly cordoned off after the explosion and that the four-storey building, a curving structure which dominates a street corner near the Mekong River, had been repaired by Monday evening. They did not say what damage was caused. The ground floor of the center has photographs of Soviet life displayed in glass cases.

The center, its name written in both Russian and Laotian on a blue-and-white facade on the top floors, is across the street from a Buddhist temple, and a series of panels showing Laotians working for and defending their fatherland.

Security measures in Vientiane are low profile except for police sitting at corners in round booths. But city officials say they are always on guard against "reactionary" resistance elements.

Vientiane lies on the northern bank of the Mekong River, only a few hundred meters (yards) wide in this sector where it forms the border between northern Thailand and Laos. The Soviet Cultural Center is about 500 metres (yards) from the river.

Soviet-backed Laos is opposed by a weak resistance movement, which Vientiane accuses U.S.-ally Thailand of supporting. At a first round of Thai-Laotian normalization talks in November, Laotian officials charged Thailand with harboring anti-Laotian "reactionary" forces. Bangkok denied this charge.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON FISCHER VISIT

BK110058 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Mar 87

["Statement" by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry]

[Text] At the invitation of the LPDR Central Committee and the LPDR Government, Comrade Oskar Fischer, member of the party [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and foreign minister of the GDR, will pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR today [as heard]

[Dated] Vientiane, 10 March 1987.

MPR DELEGATION SIGNS COOPERATION PACT, LEAVES

BK101401 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 10 (KPL) — The Lao PDR and the Mongolian Peoples Republic are to step up their bilateral economic cooperation in 1987.

According to the minutes of the 6th session of the Lao-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and a protocol signed here after the session, the MPR will continue helping the Lao PDR in operating Phon Savan Hospital and a sheep farm built with Mongolian assistance in northern Xieng Khouang Province.

In trade, the Lao PDR will supply the MPR with coffee and wooden products and receive in return, tanned leather and other materials for the production of shoes, carpets and other items.

The minutes of the session was signed by Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao section of the joint commission, and Maytabyn Peljee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian section of the commission.

The protocol on commercial exchange was signed by Lao deputy-minister of trade Chanpheng Bounnaphon and Mongolian deputy foreign trade minister G. Delger Suren.

Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam, Mongolian ambassador to Laos, was also present at the signing ceremony.

Maytabyn Peljee, at the head of the Mongolian delegation, left here today concluding his six-day working visit to the Lao PDR.

SUPREME COMMAND ON CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK101003 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border during the past week. It said that Vietnamese troops sent more personnel to the border area opposite Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province. Vietnamese troops also sneaked into Thai territory to plant a large number of landmines and booby traps in Chong Bok, Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani Province.

As for the fighting situation inside Cambodia, the CGDK forces have always carried out operations against Vietnamese troops in Samraong, and Kralanh Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; and Thmar Puok, Mount Russei, Mongkolborei, and Poipet Districts of Battambang Province. In addition, Vietnam also used three AN-24 planes to attack ground targets in Sangke District of Battambang Province.

As for the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border, artillery shells from Vietnamese troops landed in Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province, and Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province. There were no casualties.

The number of Cambodian war refugees seeking refuge along the Thai-Cambodian border rose to 274,672: 62,545 of them live in the north of Sisaket, and Surin Provinces; 174,836 in the central area of Prachin Buri Province; and 37,291 in the south of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

LAOS ENVOY ENCOURAGES CHAWALIT TO VISIT

BK100113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Laos still wants Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut to visit Vientiane before the arrival here of a Laotian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, tentatively scheduled for March 24, an army source said yesterday.

Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Simmalavong yesterday called on Gen Chawalit at Army Headquarters after he had failed to meet Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The source said Mr Khamphan wanted to extend directly to the Prime Minister an invitation for Gen Chawalit to visit Laos.

But the Prime Minister, according to the source, wanted the invitation to be given to the Foreign Ministry, which is the proper channel.

Gen Chawalit said Mr Khamphan asked him if he had received the invitation extended earlier through the Prime Minister. He told the Laotian envoy to urge Mr Souban to come to Thailand first if Vientiane wants him to visit Laos.

He said he also told Mr Khamphan that he would be willing to extend an invitation to Mr Souban "if they are not so happy and want me to do so."

The general insisted that his discussion with the Laotian ambassador was conducted in a cordial atmosphere between two friendly neighbours who have good mutual understanding.

Mr Souban was previously scheduled to visit Thailand late last month, but the trip was postponed until late this month because the Laotians wanted Gen Chavalit to come to Vientiane first. The Foreign Minister opposed the Laotian precondition.

LOEI PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH LAOS

BK110101 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Loei -- Thai and Laotian authorities yesterday agreed to barter goods and promote relations at the local level which were disrupted since the communist takeover in Laos in late 1975.

The agreement was reached after a meeting between a visiting Laotian delegation and Thai authorities of this northeastern province which Loei Governor Chiwin Suthisawan described as a "historical event."

The meeting was held at the provincial hall and Governor Chiwin led the Thai team in the talks with the six-men Laotian delegation. The meeting lasted about two hours.

Chiwin told reporters that local Thai and Laotian people will resume bartering goods at border crossing points in Chiang Kan and Pakchom Districts of this province opposite Vientiane.

He said the Laotians said they wanted to have medicines, garments and basic commodities from Thailand which in return wants animal hides, wood and herbal medicines from Laos.

The governor said both sides agreed to reestablish local relations with Loei and Vientiane which had been suspended for more than 10 years.

They also agreed to have cultural exchange and take part in soccer matches and boat races in the Mekong River.

Governor Chiwin said the local authorities in the future will try to have contacts with Laotian authorities in Sayaboury after the success in yesterday's talks.

A total of 31 Thai officials took part in the talks.

FORCES SEIZE 9 SHAN UNITED ARMY OUTPOSTS

BK100119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] Fang, Chiang Mai -- Thai forces have seized nine outposts of the Shan United Army [SUA] under opium warlord Khun Sa along the Thai-Burmese border, military sources said yesterday.

The outposts located on Doi Lang, Doi Kiu Hung and Doi Taopun were set up by Khun Sa's men fighting against rival troops of the Burmese Communist Party for control of border drug routes, they said.

Col Paeng Malakun na Ayutthaya, deputy chief-of-staff of the Third Army Region, said yesterday that all SUA troops had been pushed out of Thai territory during the Third Army operation which began last week.

The objective of the operation was to expel all Burmese minority groups involved in narcotics from Thailand, he said.

Col Phaeng added that Burmese troops had also launched fresh operations to crush the minority groups.

Meanwhile Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Young-chaiyut began a three-day inspection tour of the Burmese border yesterday which will take him to Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai and Tak provinces.

He will visit Tak's Ban Valley in Phop Phra District where several villagers' homes were destroyed last week when fighting between Burmese troops and Karen rebels spilled over into Thailand.

He will also visit troops in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai engaged in the suppression drive against the SUA.

BANNED NEWSPAPER REAPPEARS UNDER NEW NAME

BK080200 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] The KHAO SOT daily newspaper which was closed down on Friday on charge of reporting news that was an "insult" to the government yesterday appeared on newsstands under a new banner, "SIANG PUANGCHON."

The appearance of the paper was exactly similar to that of the banned KHAO SOT. It prominently published the orange logo of the KHAO SOT in the top left-hand corner of its front page while the new banner was interspersed with news in the lower middle part of the page.

The new daily continued to give prominence to the controversy on Prime Minister Prem's comment on HM the King's remark on democracy. However, it shifted its original emphasis to a more conciliatory position.

It ran the headline "Military radio stations respond to the Opposition, Prem has done the right thing: do not overheat the game."

Police Director General Pol Gen Narong Mahnon on Mar 6 revoked KHAO SOT's publishing licence because the "news it reported was an insult to the government and violated the good morals of the people."

The Friday edition of the closed paper accused Prem on "mixing" kingship with politics for quoting HM the King's remark on democracy recently.

HANOI REPORTS 11 MAR ARRIVAL OF SHEVARDNADZE

BK111022 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and [Soviet] foreign minister, arrived in Hanoi on Wednesday [11 March] for an official friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Communist Party and Government of Vietnam.

He was welcomed by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Co Thach, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister; and many other high-ranking leaders.

Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin were also present.

Talks With Nguyen Co Thach

BK111028 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Immediately after his arrival in Hanoi, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze held talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach.

Concerning the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the two sides affirmed determination to join efforts with all peace and progressive forces to consolidate peace, security, and cooperation in this vast region. The two sides unanimously held that the normalization and improvement of the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-Soviet relations will be major contributions to purifying the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet side affirmed strong support to the close and firm alliance among the three Indochinese countries and hailed the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea for dialogue with the ASEAN countries with a view to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Also at the talks, the two sides shared the same views on the consolidation and development of the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the new stage.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze invited Mr Nguyen Co Thach to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

FULLER VERSION OF THE FISCHER BANQUET SPEECHES

BK110618 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Mar 87

[**"Excerpts"** from speeches delivered by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at a banquet hosted by Nguyen Co Thach at the government guest house in Hanoi on the evening of 9 March in honor of his German counterpart]

[Text] After warmly welcoming Minister Oskar Fischer's visit to Vietnam, Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

The GDR is successfully implementing the 10-point strategy of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Combining the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the superiority of socialism, the GDR is advancing toward mastering the leading industrial sectors of our time.

Its brilliant achievements in economic construction and its foreign policy of peace and friendship have constantly enhanced the position of the GDR in the international arena, thereby increasing the strength of the socialist community and making very great contributions to preserving peace in Europe as well as the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress throughout the world.

Your visit to Vietnam coincides with a very important time for our country. The Sixth CPV Congress achieved fine success, marking a far-reaching renovation of the party's way of thinking, workstyle, organization, and cadres in response to the country's demand and in conformity with the inevitable trend our of time. Renovation is a process of revolutionary struggle, replete with difficulties and hardships. However, with the determination of our entire party and people and with the support of our brothers and friends, the Vietnamese people will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and achieve new successes in the cause of socialist construction and national defense, thereby contributing to the common cause of the world people.

The danger of nuclear war created by the imperialists is greater than ever before, but the capability to defend world peace is even greater. An unprecedented new rally of forces is taking place to the great advantage of peace and revolution. We highly value the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union repeatedly put forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, for the past 1 year and more. The statement made by Comrade Gorbachev on 28 February 1987 and his proposal for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe and for the immediate signing of a separate agreement on this issue once again clearly showed the Soviet Union's unwavering resolve, goodwill stand, and high sense of responsibility toward mankind's destiny. The CPV, the SRV Government, and the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and resolutely support this important statement of the Soviet Union. The Washington administration should immediately respond to the urgent demands and ardent aspirations of the world people.

We welcome all peace proposals of the socialist countries and initiatives aimed at establishing a zone free of chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe, of which the GDR is one of the initiators.

The consistent stand of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries is to solve all regional problems through peaceful negotiations. Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam have ceaselessly striven to seek a political solution to the Cambodian issue. The other side has demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The three Indochinese countries have demanded the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. An equitable solution can be reached only on the basis of respect for both sides' position. One side cannot ask the other side to accept its stand while rejecting the latter's stand. The three Indochinese countries have agreed to the other side's demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, but the other side still refuses to accept the Indochinese countries' demand for the elimination of the Pol Pot clique. This is the cause of the present deadlock.

It is clear that the other side not only fails to punish the genocidal criminals but also calls for their return to Cambodia. The German fascist criminals have been punished very severely, and at present the tracking down of the German fascists is still continuing in the world more than 40 years after the war. No one can accept the return to power of the German fascist criminals. The Cambodians have the right to self-determination, that is, the right to demand that the Pol Pot genocidal criminals be punished and to live in freedom without the threat of the Pol Pot genocide.

We are deeply aware that the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China will make important contributions to solving the Cambodia issue and establishing a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people always treasure the time-honored friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam is ready to hold talks with China at any level, anywhere, and at any time on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence; respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Nothing can be settled in a hostile atmosphere. Only negotiations, goodwill, and friendship can help find answers to questions, including the most difficult ones. The existing differences between Vietnam and China are temporary and not big. The interests shared by the two countries are larger and more durable than these differences.

Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam sincerely wish, together with the ASEAN countries, to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and friendship, and to solve all differences through negotiations.

In his reply, Minister Oskar Fischer said:

First of all, may I extend to you my hearty thanks for your warm hospitality and for the excellent working conditions that I have enjoyed.

Our meetings have always been conducted in the spirit of close friendship and mutual trust and understanding as well as in the spirit of close solidarity. This is a firm basis for our exchanges of views and for our future comradely cooperation, which is aimed at strengthening socialism and preserving peace. It is also in the same spirit that we appreciated the proposals but forth by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok to point out for the Asia-Pacific region the possibility of peacefully settling regional and global disputes, thereby preventing them from turning into armed conflicts.

On 28 February, Comrade Gorbachev made a new proposal to the United States in which he called for the immediate signing of an agreement on completely eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and limiting to 100 the number of each side's nuclear warheads in the Asian part of the Soviet Union and on U.S. soil.

The main objective of the GDR is -- and will always be -- to contribute to preserving peace and to create necessary conditions for increasing cooperation among nations. Comrade Honecker has called on the head of the FRG Government to do the same thing as the GDR is doing, that is, to strongly support the new proposal of the Soviet Union. The easing of tension in Europe will also serve as a proposal for establishing a nuclear-free corridor along the boundary between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and building a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

We are glad and pleased at the relations between the GDR and the SRV, which are based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and on the tradition of proletarian internationalism and socialist humanism. I note with satisfaction that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, signed nearly 10 years ago, has been lively and comprehensively implemented in the interests of both peoples.

We view with warm understanding the arduous and selfless struggle of your nation to overcome the consequences of old colonialism and neocolonialism and of the war of aggression that lasted more than 30 years. The resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress are the guidelines and the torch that will light up the path for you, comrades and friends, in this undertaking.

We wish you the finest successes on the road to strengthening socialism. In the future too, we will continue to do our best to give you the most effective support in this cause. At the same time, the GDR will strive to help translate into political reality the proposals of the three fraternal socialist Indochinese countries to make Southeast Asia a region of peace. We highly value the efforts aimed at bringing about a political solution to the issues related to Cambodia. We support your initiatives aimed at normalizing your relations with the PRC.

VNA on Pham Van Dong Talks

OW101640 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, on a current visit to Vietnam.

Chairman Pham Van Dong praised the visit as an expression of the constant development of the durable relations between Vietnam and the GDR. He warmly welcomed the GDR's stance and attitude toward the issues concerning Vietnam.

For his part, O. Fischer noted that the GDR and Vietnam are unanimous in all their bilateral issues and international issues of mutual concern. The solidarity and friendship between the two countries have contributed to strengthening the socialist community and maintaining world peace, the GDR foreign minister stressed.

ADN on Pham Van Dong Talks

LD101638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1425 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Mar 87 (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in Hanoi on Tuesday. The two sides underlined their states' great interest in the preservation and strengthening of peace. This is just as necessary for the peoples of Europe as for the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region. Their work toward this goal also shows the harmony of the international efforts of the GDR and Vietnam with all other states interested in a secure future and peaceful cooperation. The world does not need new, ever more terrible weapons, but peace. Only in peace can the socialist states properly exploit the advantages of their social order.

Pham Van Dong stressed that the notable successes of the GDR strengthens socialism in the world. The Vietnamese people are familiar with the socialist German state, not least because of the numerous personal friendships and ties that have linked the Vietnamese people working in the GDR with the GDR people and their youth. The training and employment of young Vietnamese working people in the GDR is a far-reaching example of productive socialist cooperation.

ADN on Nguyen Van Linh Meeting

LD110956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0431 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Mar (ADN) -- Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a friendly and trusting talk in Hanoi today.

Minister Fischer conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council to the party leader and gave him a personal message from the GDR's highest representative.

ADN on Nguyen Co Thach Talks

LD101222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Mar (ADN) --- GDR and SRV Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Nguyen Co Thach have discussed the further development of their bilateral relations during official talks in Hanoi. They concurred in stressing that GDR-SRV relations are developing in the spirit of fraternal friendship. They are marked by traditional bilateral solidarity and bring both sides rich advantages. The gratifying variety and breadth of cooperation vividly demonstrate the successful work of the two countries in shaping the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded just 10 years ago. This treaty remains the proven foundation of cooperation, which would be further intensified.

During the talks Oskar Fischer outlined the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The foundation of the GDR's successes is the timely tackling of emerging problems of development by the party and state leadership, the steadily growing close relationship of trust between the party and people and the careful attention paid to the unity of economic and social policy.

Nguyen Co Thach gave a vivid outline of current problems of development of his country and explained how the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], are overcoming the difficulties in the further building of socialism. This is no easy process. Its mastery can only take place gradually and requires strict respect for the objective laws of socialism at each stage and the inclusion and disciplined participation of all strata of the people. The sixth congress of the CPV has taken the relevant decisions for the purposeful change of the situation after a thorough analysis of previous development.

In the discussion of international problems, which proceeded in the spirit of complete agreement on all the questions that arose, the ministers stressed the efforts made by both sides to actively contribute to improving the continually exacerbated international situation.

Award to Truong Chinh

OW101639 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 10 -- President Truong Chinh was conferred today with the Karl Marx Order, the highest distinction of the German Democratic Republic, on his 80th birthday. Present at the conferment ceremony held at the presidential palace were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Le Duc Tho, advisor to the CPV Central Committee, and GDR Ambassador L. Joachim.

The visiting GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, empowered by President Erich Honecker, presented the distinction. Speaking on this occasion, Oskar Fischer said that the conferment was made in acknowledgement of President Truong Chinh's meritorious services over the past sixty years to the struggle for national liberation, construction and defence of Vietnam as well as his contributions to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and trust between Vietnam and the GDR.

For his part, President Truong Chinh thanked the GDR, party, state and people for the high distinction, which, he said, has demonstrated the unshakable solidarity and friendship between the two peoples.

Conclusion of Visit

BK111042 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Mr Oskar Fischer, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and foreign minister of the GDR, left Hanoi Wednesday, concluding his official friendly visit to Vietnam.

During his stay in Vietnam, Oskar Fischer was received by Vietnamese party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh [and] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. He also held talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. At the talks, the two sides shared the views on all questions raised for discussion and expressed satisfaction at the consolidation and development of the friendly relationship and cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR. The two sides warmly hailed and supported the Soviet peace initiative, including the 28 February statement on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and on signing a separate agreement on this question.

The two sides held that this official friendly visit to Vietnam by the GDR foreign minister is a positive contribution to the consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR, contributing to the common struggle of the world peoples for peace, national independence, and socialism.

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR FRANKNESS, OPENNESS

BK101611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Mar 87

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial" "Speak Frankly, Speak the Truth -- An Important Demand of Leadership"]

[Text] Leadership work involves many areas, ranging from the building of a revolutionary will, a sense of responsibility, mastery, solidarity, and discipline to the organization of the material and spiritual life and the guidance for successful implementation of assigned missions by relevant units.

All these areas serve the same requirement, that is, to unify all members of a unit in terms of concepts, thoughts, and actions. To achieve this aim, leadership echelons must be deeply imbued with the mass viewpoint. Those performing the leadership task must have true confidence in the masses and respect for the masses' right to be masters. The mass viewpoint of a leader must be reflected in his ideological work, especially in faithful attitude and in his habits of speaking frankly, speaking unreservedly, and speaking the truth to the masses. Only on the basis of having such a respect for the truth to the masses. Only on the basis of having such a respect for the truth can we achieve genuine unity and singlemindedness and generate a lasting overall strength. This lesson has been proven to be correct by many localities.

Facts obtained by our Armed Forces show that wherever a leader underestimates the masses and tries to cover up the truth without speaking frankly and speaking the truth to the masses about the actual state of his unit and about the nature of the heavy duties assigned, especially at a time when the unit is facing a difficult and complex situation and when the leader concerned, out of his fear for making the masses confused and shocked, dares not to speak the truth but provides only one-sided information by laying emphasis merely on advantages and making empty promises, his unit will have to pay a high price with adverse consequences.

These consequences may consist of the masses' emotions not being prepared adequately, their intelligence not being inspired, the masses being caught off guard by a worsening situation, the masses showing a lack of enthusiasm and, even worse, a tendency to be confused and to resent their leader, thereby resulting in an unenthusiastic mood in actions and, even worse, entailing negative actions. Conversely, wherever a leader, with confidence in the masses, has the courage to present the situation in detail so that all members of his unit, ranging from cadres to new recruits, can understand the actual situation of their units, their advantages and strong points, and their difficulties and shortcomings, the leadership task will produce good results, and all members will be closely bound together in an atmosphere of political equality, mutual trust, collective responsibility, and mutual efforts to develop initiatives for exploiting advantages, overcoming difficulties, building a strong unit, and fulfilling outstandingly all assigned missions.

It is in view of such facts that the Sixth CPV Congress devised a lesson or a watchword for thought and action in leadership over social management and over mass motivation aimed at moving the revolution forward, that is, speak frankly, speak the truth, and tell the masses everything if we are to realize the motto: The people know, the people discuss, the people do, and the people supervise.

Observing this lesson, leadership cadres in our Armed Forces must apply these things in each unit in a positive and voluntary manner.

To make it possible for the masses to discuss, that is, to contribute their wisdom, and for them to make every effort to develop advantages, overcome difficulties, and fulfill assigned duties, first we must keep the masses abreast of the situation, that is, they must be kept informed fully and accurately about the situation and tasks. What about the strengths and weaknesses of the unit; the strong points and shortcomings of leadership cadres and combatants; and about the actual situation of the unit? How tough are the ordeals to be encountered by the unit in the period ahead? How heavy are the duties to be performed? And how are things to be resolved?

Except for those specific matters regarding military secrecy, all these are things that leadership cadres must fully discuss and speak the truth about to their lower echelons and their combatants. Only when the masses are fully and accurately informed of the situation can they have good ideas to help their leader broaden his perception and thinking to iron out difficulties.

The process of holding discussions and making suggestions must be regarded as the process through which the masses develop their sense of mastery, voluntariness, and responsibility toward their unit. Once the masses clearly realize the truth about difficulties, shortcomings, and weaknesses, they will have their minds fully prepared to go into action. They will have their determination well prepared to join their leader in overcoming the ordeals.

Leadership cadres should not disassociate themselves from the masses. Instead, they should mingle with the masses on the basis of having trust and respect for the masses and keeping the masses fully informed of the situation so they can join leadership cadres in discussing ways to implement those tasks assigned.

Speaking frankly and speaking the truth about difficulties and shortcomings facing the leadership do not make the masses feel pessimistic nor do they affect the credibility of the cadres concerned. Instead, they will only make the masses understand and trust and unite them so they can wholeheartedly help their cadres attend to their common tasks.

Once the masses are trusted, they will respond to their leader with trust. Once a cadre speaks frankly and speaks the truth, it is certain that he will hear his lower echelons and his combatants speak frankly and speak the truth. This is a very favorable thing for those in leadership work.

Leadership cadres must reform their leadership work and must voluntarily carry out the motto of speaking frankly and speaking the truth to their lower echelons and their combatants on the basis of profoundly realizing that this is an important demand to be met if the leadership over the management and training of troops as well as over the mass propaganda is to constantly produce the desired results.

DONG SY NGUYEN AT MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE CEREMONY

BK091103 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Text] On 13 February, the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department of the Ministry of National Defense held a grand ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the leadership system of militia and self-defense forces nationwide.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended.

Also present were Colonel General Tran Van Quang, vice defense minister; representatives of various organs of the Defense Ministry, military regions, armed branches and services, and Army institutes and schools; and representatives of the central organs, mass organizations....

The comrade major general, director of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department, read a report reviewing the 40 years of building and developing the militia and self-defense forces' leadership system and the militia and self-defense forces themselves throughout the country.

The militia and self-defense forces came into being during the revolutionary movement of 1930-31, which culminated in the Bbwe Tinh soviet movement. The forces developed in the preinsurrection movement, during the August general insurrection, and amidst the seething atmosphere of the Nam Bo and national resistance. The self-defense, guerrilla, and militia forces were the nucleus of the party's people's armed forces.... In the war of resistance as well as the war of national defense, the self-defense, militia, and guerrilla forces developed ceaselessly and became an important force contributing to the nation's victory. At the same time, they also became an assault force in productive labor and socialist construction.

Through 40 years of building and activity -- in times of war through many stages of arduous fighting, and in peacetime construction -- the cadres, combatants, and employees of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department and of the entire militia and self-defense forces have overcome difficulties and scored achievements in which they can rightfully take pride.

Lieutenant General Dang Kinh, deputy chief of the VPA general staff, commended the great achievements of cadres, combatants, and employees of the Militia and Self-Defense Forces Department and of the leadership organization system of the militia and self-defense forces at all levels in the entire Army. At the same time, he stressed: Building firm, strong, and broad militia and self-defense forces is an issue related to the party's military line and a matter of experience, tradition, and principle bearing on the building of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces. He hoped that the militia and self-defense forces throughout the country will bring into full play their revolutionary tradition and achievements recorded over the past 40 years to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily, thereby proving themselves worthy of respected and beloved Uncle Ho's teaching: "Militia, self-defense, and guerrilla forces are a force of the entire nation, an invincible force, an iron wall of the fatherland. Any enemy, no matter how cruel, will be crushed if he runs up against this force and this wall."

CPV SECRETARIAT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON PARTY STATUTES

BK101453 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] On 5 February the CPV Central Committee Secretariat issued a circular laying down a number of immediate regulations on implementing the Party Statutes. The circular pointed out:

The sixth national party congress has decided to amend and revise some concrete points of the Party Statutes. In the immediate future, the secretariat would like to draw the attention of all party committee echelons and basic party organizations to the following points:

1. The amendments to and revisions of the Party Statutes decided by the sixth national party congress came into effect immediately on the day the congress resolution was issued (18 December 1986). 2. The following specific amendments to and revisions of the Party Statutes should be understood and implemented in a uniform manner in the entire party:

a. The probationary period of party member:

Article 5 of the Party Statutes stipulates that "the probationary period shall last 12 months." There, a party member admitted before 18 December 1986, when the old 18-month probationary period still applied, may be now recognized as an official party member if he or she has acquired the probationary status for a full 12 months and is considered worthy of official party membership. If he or she has held the probationary status for more than 12 months but is still considered unqualified for full party membership, or if he or she has not yet fulfilled the 12-month condition but has obviously made mistakes and is considered unqualified for full party membership, then his or her name must be deleted from the list of probationary party members as stipulated by Article 6 of the Party Statutes.

b. Concerning the enforcement of party discipline:

The sixth national party congress has decided to abolish the disciplinary measure of putting a full party member on probationary status and to retain only four forms of disciplinary actions against party members: "reprimand, warning, dismissal, and expulsion from the party." Therefore, regarding a party member currently being put on the probationary status, even if the 12-month mandatory period is not yet over (by the time this circular reaches the basic party committees), the party chapter concerned should hear this party member review his efforts to correct mistakes. If he or she has corrected his or her mistakes, has made progress, and is considered qualified for full party membership again, the party chapter must recommend the party committee echelon which has approved the disciplinary action against the said party member to restore to him right to vote and stand for elections, with the number of his years of service in the party remaining intact. However, the probationary status disciplinary action and the subsequent restoration of his rights must be noted in his records on the date the restoration decision is made. If the party member concerned has not corrected his mistakes since the probationary status was applied or if he or she is considered essentially no longer qualified for party membership, the party chapter must hold discussions to decide on his or her expulsion from the party and report its decision to the responsible echelon for approval. Concerning those party members against whom the probationary status disciplinary action was recommended to the higher party committee echelons before 18 December 1986 but has not been considered and approved, the responsible echelons must now consider taking disciplinary action in accordance with the new stipulations of the Party Statutes. If the party members concerned are considered to have made mistakes serious enough to be expelled from the party, then a decision must be made to this effect. If their mistakes are considered not serious enough to deserve expulsion, the responsible echelons, depending on the seriousness of their shortcomings, should decide to take other forms of disciplinary actions (such as dismissal, warning, and so forth).

GOVERNMENT ADJUSTS BOUNDARIES WITHIN HAIPHONG

BK070359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision adjusting the administrative boundaries between An Hai District and Ngo Quyen Precinct of Haiphong Municipality as follows:

Dang Giang and Dong Khe Villages of An Hai District are changed into two wards of the same names of Ngo Quyen Precinct. An Hai District still has 23 villages and 2 towns and is confined by the Cua Cam river on the east, by Ngo Quyen Precinct on the West and the North, and by Do Son District on the South.

Ngo Quyen Precinct is composed of 12 wards and is confined by the Cua Cam River and An Hai District on the East and North, by Hoang Bang and Le Chan Precincts, and An Hai District on the West, and by Do Son District on the South.

BRIEFS

HANOI ELECTION PREPARATIONS -- The Hanoi Municipal VFF [Vietnam Fatherland Front] Committee on 5 March held a meeting to review work in preparation for the elections to the National Assembly and people's councils at various levels. Addressing the meeting, Comrade Tan Quoc Huong, secretary of the party Central Committee and member of the Central Electoral Council, commended the Gia Lam District VFF Committee and Collective Peasants Association for their good performance in selecting and recommending persons to run in the election for deputies to the Eighth National Assembly. [summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Mar 87 BK]

PEACOCK CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON SOVIET POLICY

BK110121 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Peacock, says the Hawke government is giving contradictory signals about its approach to the Soviet Union and the South Pacific. In a statement issued in Canberra, Mr Peacock said last week's visit to Canberra by the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, had brought to the surface divisions within the government on policy toward Moscow.

He said the prime minister, Mr Hawke, had belatedly recognized the dangers posed by the Soviet Union to the region. Mr Peacock said earlier encouragement by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, for greater Soviet commercial involvement in the region was now being seen as foolishly naive.

He said the post-Shevardnadze period could at last bring some sobering reality to the government's analysis of the Soviet Union. The government might now see the cost of ignoring Soviet cultivation of the region and take heed of the opposition coalition's warnings of the past 4 years.

The opposition's spokesman said Mr Shevardnadze's outburst in Jakarta in which he attacked Soviet critics in Australia only confirmed his failure to understand the depth of concern in Australia regarding Soviet involvement in the region.

MELBOURNE ON LIBYA'S INTERESTS, AIMS IN S. PACIFIC

BK101105 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 10 Mar 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] There is increasing concern at the growing influence of Libya in the South Pacific. The prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, has already warned Libya to stay away from the region following comments by a Libyan official in Australia that his country might give money to the Kanak separatists to help them in their struggle in New Caledonia. The official said that Libya might establish an embassy in Vanuatu. Our South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, now looks at the links Colonel al-Qadhafi has already managed to establish and what the future may hold. His report starts with Vanuatu's prime minister, Father Walter Lini:

[Begin recording] [Lini] As far as I am concerned, it is the right of Vanuatu as a Melanesian, independent, sovereign and nonaligned state in the region to decide for itself which country it should establish relations with. And because of that, we do not really understand why all the fuss about Libyans here in Australia and elsewhere, because we consider the decision is ours and we do not have to account for it to either Australia, New Zealand, or any of our neighbors. We do not have any proof in Vanuatu to really say Libya is a terrorist country. We cannot really see how you can call Libya terrorist action and not call United States a terrorist state. And we cannot really see how we could call Libya terrorist state, and here in this region other countries could not call France a terrorist state.

[Watson] The maverick of the South Pacific, Vanuatu's prime minister Father Walter Lini, defending his nation's right to deal with Libya or for that matter any other country of its choosing. Around this time last year as American forces prepared to launch President Reagan's strike against Tripoli, Vanuatu was establishing diplomatic relations with the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. Father Lini later condemned the United States as a sponsor of international terrorism and sent his condolences to the Libyan Government.

The diplomatic ties between Libya and Vanuatu as well as periodic reports of Libyan support for New Caledonia's independence movement have worried the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States for some time. But until the weekend report quoting a Libyan source as saying that Tripoli wants to expand its role, there has been very little evidence of any successful attempt by Col al-Qadhdhafi to interfere in the affairs of the region. Although Tripoli's Canberra-based diplomats have been known to visit Vanuatu, Libya did not, at least as yet, have a representative based permanently in Port Vila. Of course, if the press reports are correct that could change in the near future.

Over the past few years, many have speculated on the reasons Colonel al-Qadhdhafi may have for involving himself in the South Pacific. It could simply be a desire to expand his circle of supporters in the nonaligned Third World, or it could be a desire to internationalize Libya's long-running battle with the French Republic. For some time French forces in Chad aborted Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's efforts to control that war-torn central African nation. The Libyan leader knows that France is vulnerable in New Caledonia, and there have been suggestions that he may wish to turn up the heat by supporting the territory's Kanak independence movement. There have also been suggestions that Libya intends using Vanuatu as a conduit for that support.

Last November, six Vanuatuans, an Irian Jayan refugee, and a New Caledonian Kanak went to Tripoli for unspecified training. Reports from Vila claimed that it was to be in civilian profession, such as journalism. But there are those in the Australian and New Zealand Governments who doubt that story. However, moderate Kanaks who now control New Caledonia's independence group, the FLNKS [Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front], have been attempting to distance the organization from any Libyan connection. While some radicals would be pleased to receive substantial Libyan support, the main body of the FLNKS wants nothing to do with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Like David Lange, they believe that Libya's interests and those of the Pacific do not mix. [end recording]

NDF PREPARES FOR 'REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT'

OW111247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 11 Mar 87

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] Manila, March 11 KYODO -- The rebel coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) will form provisional councils for Luzon and Visayas in the northern and central Philippines this year in hopes of setting up a national revolutionary government, an NDF leader said Wednesday.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Carolina Malay, NDF chief of staff, said the NDF national leadership reached the decision early last year, before the start of the truce agreement and peace talks with the government of President Corazon Aquino. Government and NDF negotiators, including Malay, forged a 60-day truce that ended February 8. The NDF peace panel pulled out of peace talks in late January after the government insisted on making the new Philippine Constitution the basis for any agreements.

This is the first time in the 18-year insurgency that rebels have announced plans to form a rival government, although military and civilian officials have said a "de facto" revolutionary government already exists in rebel controlled territories.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos recently said that about 20 percent of the country's 41,000 barangays (villages) are influenced by the NDF and the 24,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) operated in 65 out of 73 provinces.

Last month, NDF leaders in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao announced the formation of the provisional revolutionary council from inside a rebel base.

Malay said the formation of a rebel government "could mean the existence of dual governments."

"We would be asking for recognition of other countries and governments that could lead to the status of belligerency," she added.

Asked whether the revolutionary government contradicted an NDF proposal to form a coalition government when agreements are reached between the rebels and Aquino, Malay replied, "We cannot wait for the Aquino government to make up its mind to be a part of that historical process."

The 47-year-old former journalist said that while the NDF is preparing for the formation of the revolutionary government, "We are open to other options."

"The option of the armed struggle is there but we never set aside the option of parliamentary struggle. You have to develop several options at a time and your option of choice is that one where you exercise most initiative," she said.

Malay ruled out any success for the regional peace talks being initiated by the government, saying that there is an organization policy not to engage in the regional peace talks because of their "divide and rule" nature.

Malay said even though the NDF as an illegal organization cannot participate in the coming polls it will not call for a boycott of the upcoming congressional elections under the new Constitution.

SOVIET-BUILT PLANES SAID TO DROP REBEL SUPPLIES

HK110938 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 11 Mar 87 p 12

[By F.T. Flores]

[Text] Pandan, Antique — Two Soviet-built fighter planes fired rockets at government troops in Madyaas highlands last Monday after dropping supplies in rebel territory, a military intelligence report said.

Regional Unified Command 6 headquarters said there was no casualties during the air attack.

Authorities at the Soviet Embassy in Manila have denied involvement of the Soviet Union in the local insurgency.

CHIEF OF STAFF TO 'STREAMLINE' MALACANANG

HK110143 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] President Aquino will soon have a chief of staff to supervise Malacanang's administrative machinery for maximum efficiency. Art Pabellon has the details:

[Begin recording] President Aquino is in the process of forming a more effective and efficient administrative machinery at Malacanang which will be headed by a chief of staff. This was revealed yesterday [10 March] by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno at a press briefing at Malacanang's Kalayaan Hall. Benigno said that there will be a more effective delineation of authority and a more effective distribution of responsibilities at the Guest House. He said the plan will be in place before the May elections.

Benigno explained that the plan to streamline the administrative machinery has been on the front burner, so to speak, since [words indistinct] last December when it was proposed that a chief of staff be appointed to take certain responsibilities off Joker Arroyo's shoulders as he is overloaded with official duties. [end recording]

PEACE TALKS PROPOSAL, RETURNEE PROGRAM VIEWED

HK101031 Queson City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 10 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Government peace negotiators are carefully studying present political conditions before deciding to take up rebel offers of reopening national level peace talks, government panel spokeswoman Alice Villadolid said yesterday.

Villadolid, who also heads the government secretariat assisting in the talks, said "we are working to study the best conditions and the best time to resuming talks."

"If such talks should resume they should be productive, hence the need for careful study," she said.

Villadolid's statement comes after two rebel peace initiatives to reopen the collapsed talks were rejected by Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, who also did not agree on government's plans to have a ceasefire before negotiations.

Villadolid said they were still pursuing regional level talks but said national talks which collapsed last Jan. 22, can be held concurrently with local talks, saying that during the 60-day truce such a situation existed.

She also said "the government panel is committed to peace."

Meanwhile, the defunct National Cease-fire Committee [NCC] yesterday released its official report on the truce forged last Dec. 10 and reported that some 70 people had died in truce-related incidents.

Of the 79, civilians accounted for 36, the military for 22 and the New People's Army (NPA) for 21. Some 11 civilians and 24 National Democratic Front (NDF) members were reported to have been arrested or abducted, the NCC said. Region 12 reported the highest number of civilians deaths, with 14.

The NCC also said 23 civilians were wounded in the 164 actual incidents that occurred during the entire truce period.

As for possible truce violations, the Armed Forces filed 41 complaints, the NDF filed 42 and the independent truce monitoring groups filed 98.

Villadolid, meanwhile, also said the NDF demands of revolutionary changes "may not be so acceptable," saying there were still conservative tendencies among people that were untouched by the February revolution.

She said the government was continuing its information activities "aimed at helping the population become receptive to reforms."

The military high command yesterday released the implementing rules and regulations on the government rebel returnee program which features the grant of loans in exchange for surrendered firearms as one of its main features.

A copy of the guidelines, which were formally issued by Armed Forces chief Fidel V. Ramos to all military commanders by memorandum Feb. 11, was obtained by MALAYA yesterday.

The memo implements Executive Order 103 issued last December on the National Reconciliation and Development Program [NRDP].

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] retains its present peace and order functions under the countryside component of the NRDP. In addition, it is tasked with the construction and maintenance of infrastructure through its engineering units.

Under the rebel reconciliation component, the Armed Forces will engage in information campaigns, issue safe conduct passes to returnees, facilitate loan grants with firearms, ammunition and explosives as "collateral," and secure returnees and their families from immediate threats.

Only serviceable factory-made firearms are eligible as collateral.

Surrendered firearms can be used as collateral for loans in amounts specified by a valuations schedule prescribed by the Defense Department.

The actual loanable amount was not specified in the memorandum. But it noted that "it should neither be so low as to be unattractive to the returnee nor too high to encourage gun smuggling or other illegal activities."

The loans consist both in cash and equivalent amount in kind consisting of farm inputs or other basic commodities.

The latter component, however, may be availed of upon the submission by the returnee of a "reconciliation plan" and only after he is deemed "ready for deployment."

The document did not state what is meant by "deployment."

Under the attraction-information phase, the AFP will coordinate with the office of the press secretary and other participating agencies to conduct multi-media information campaigns highlighting the "benefits" accruing to a returnee. These include dialogs with barangay residents, especially those located in dissident-affected areas.

Local leaders, religious groups, relatives of rebels and rebel returnees themselves will also be employed to convince them to return to normal life.

Returnees will be screened thoroughly to weed out the imitators from the real rebels.

Returnees who qualify under the program are, in turn, referred to the Department of Social Services and Development representative.

The defense secretary sits as a member of the NRD [National Reconciliation and Development] council and is represented at the regional level by the regional Unified Command chief; at the provincial level by the provincial Constabulary commander; and at the municipal level by the PC [Philippine Constabulary] company commander.

MANILA POLICE STATION COMMANDER SHOT DEAD 11 MAR

OW111053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 11 KYODO — A police station commander in Metropolitan Manila was shot dead near his home early Wednesday morning in the latest of a series of killings of police and soldiers in the metropolis blamed by the military on urban guerrillas.

Capt. Jose Merano, station commander of Pateros, was driving from his home in nearby Pasig when a woman and two men opened fire, hitting him in the head and chest. He died on the spot. Witnesses said the three shouted "long live the NPA" before they fled with Merano's .45-caliber pistol, his .44-caliber magnum revolver and his M-16 rifle.

He is the sixth policeman killed by suspected armed members of the New People's Army (NPA) in Metropolitan Manila in the past three weeks. A policeman was shot dead in a minibus in front of Manila Cathedral Tuesday morning and another was killed in Pasig on Monday.

The military has blamed the NPA for the attacks, including that on Philippine Constabulary Lt. Col. Benjamin Casabar who was shot dead with his bodyguard at a busy suburban intersection last week. A policeman, whose pistol was also stolen, was shot in a passenger bus the week before. Police and military investigators believe they were urban guerrilla attacks because the killers fled with their victims weapons.

Jailed Communist Party leader Rodolfo Salas said in an interview published in a Manila daily last week that there are 350 urban guerrillas in the metropolis but denied they were responsible for the killing of Casabar.

The military also reported Wednesday that another policeman was shot dead last Monday in Arayat, Pampanga, north of Manila. Two Constabulary soldiers and two Army troopers have also been killed in arms-snatching operations by the NPA in the provinces of Laguna, Albay and Lanao del Sur since March 7.

IILETO SAYS MILITARY CAN 'CONTAIN' NPA IN MANILA

HK110431 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto assured residents of Metro Manila that the peace keeping authorities are adequately prepared to contain lawlessness in the area. Ileto gave the assurance as he allayed fears of the residents concerning the reported presence of urban terrorists, particularly the so-called NPA sparrow units. Ileto said such fears are uncalled for because the military has always been in control of the situation and ready to act any time against these forces.

He said the National Capital Region Defense Command, or NCRDC, has been specifically reactivated for this purpose. The NCRDC, he explained, are solely trained to deal with urban terrorism and will be called upon to react swiftly to a given situation. Ileto said they are highly trained and experienced sharpshooters. He said the presence of sparrow units and their safe houses in Metro Manila is partly true but this should not be the cause for panic because the intelligence branches of the military are always aware of this and can [words indistinct] or neutralize if they make any attempt to create disorder in Metro Manila.

MINDANAO OFFENSIVES CAUSE MASS EVACUATIONS

HK110137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] In Davao city, the city's disaster coordinating council swung into action yesterday [10 March] as more evacuees were reported to have left their homes in the wake of renewed military offensives against communist rebels in the highlands. From 1,803, the number of evacuees has risen to 2,886, according to the council, as the military gears up for battle with the NPA rebels in 7 districts of Talomo, Bunawan, (Tudlok), Talinan, (Pakibako), and (Marilog).

In Manila, however, newspaper reports pegged the number of evacuees at over 20,000. But Camp Aguinaldo said this figure could be an accumulation of civilian residents throughout western Mindanao who have fled their homes in fear of being hostaged [as heard] by the rebels. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Honest Isleta denied the reported [word indistinct] of military operations in Davao city.

WESTERN MINDANAO COMMUNIST LEADER CAPTURED

HK100615 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] In Butuan City, the military has announced the capture of the number (?) man of the Communist Party of the Philippines in western Mindanao. Colonel Jesus (Alzona), Jr., Constabulary regional commander, identified the rebel leader as Orlando (Dimalang), 17 years old, who [words indistinct]. (Dimalang), alias Buddy, was captured in [words indistinct] on 2 March when [words indistinct] carrying a .35 caliber pistol.

CLERGY REPORTED SUPPORTING DAVAO REBELS

HK110141 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] The military has threatened to arrest clergy members supporting the underground communist movement in Davao city. The warning came after intelligence operatives reported that communist urban terrorist groups have been using convents and churches to hide their firearms.

Lieutenant Colonel Franco Calida, Davao Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] commander, said he received intelligence reports that the NPA is hiding a big cache of high-powered firearms and ammunition at the Carmelite monastery at (Manan) district and at the Redemptorist church at J.P. Laurel Avenue. He said if they confirm these reports to be true, they will have those priests and nuns arrested.

MNLF CHARGES GOVERNMENT USING 'DELAYING TACTICS'

HK080813 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Raissa E. Robles]

[Text] The government has nothing yet to offer the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) after a month of peace negotiations.

The rebel group will withdraw from the talks if it feels that the government is merely using delaying tactics, chief negotiator Habib Hashim told the 'CHRONICLE'.

"We believe the president and her government are sincere but all what we see right now are signs of insincerity," Hashim said.

The MNLF panel has met informally at least four times last week with government chief negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez.

Pelaez, who is ambassador to the United States, assured Hashim he would try his best to come up with something this Tuesday when the third round of talks begins. The talks had earlier been set for tomorrow.

"If the government fails to present even a partial counter-proposal this Tuesday, our people will be very disappointed. Our ground commanders are already restless and we don't know how long they will remain patient," Hashim said.

Hashim added: "If the government does not present us with anything, we will interpret it to mean that it has agreed to our proposal. We will be very happy. We will thank Her Excellency President Aquino and we will tell our people so."

Hashim was referring to the proposal the MNLF gave the government last Feb 21. It asked for a transition government headed by MNLF chief Nur Misuari and a semiparliamentary form of government afterwards for the autonomous region to be composed by the islands of Mindanao, Sulu, Basilan, Tawi-tawi and Palawan.

Hashim said they had presented 26 points to the government but they would be satisfied if the government answered only half of them.

Asked if the MNLF panel will make good its threat to walk out if nothing happens on Tuesday, Hashim said they will not. Since Pelaez was new in the job, they will give him a few more days to come up with something, Hashim added.

Pelaez told the 'CHRONICLE' that the government was considering the MNLF proposals to establish a transition government for the South and for President Aquino to use her legislative powers on the Mindanao question.

Pelaez, however, clarified the MNLF's pronouncements that the government had agreed to granting autonomy to the entire island of Mindanao as well as to Palawan, Tawi-tawi, Sulu and Basilan.

Government Presents Proposals

HK101511 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, March 10 (AFP) -- The government Tuesday warned Moslem rebels that it would not yield to "unreasonable and impossible demands," as it presented its proposals to end the rebellion in the south.

The government document was submitted by its representatives to negotiators for the Moslem rebels on the opening day of the third round of peace talks between the two sides.

The proposals, details of which were not released to the press, came in reply to the Moro National Liberation Front's (MNLF's) proposal for self-rule in the main southern island of Mindanao and four smaller islands.

Both sides agreed "to express their satisfaction with the continuing mutual trust and confidence and the high moral tone" that marked Tuesday's talks, according to a joint statement issued after the meeting at a hotel in this western Mindanao city.

The negotiators also agreed to continue a six-month-old cease-fire and form a joint secretariat and study groups to take up the recommendations contained in the two documents, and to continue the talks in Manila on March 23 and 25.

Tuesday's meeting began with Chief Government Negotiator Emmanuel Pelaez warning that while Manila was "prepared to admit the mistakes of the past," it would not brook "unreasonable and impossible demands."

"We want to make it clear that we are seeking understanding, consensus and solutions to our shared problems within the framework of the new Constitution and of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines," he said.

The MNLF had earlier called for the setting up a transition government covering the southern islands comprising a third of the country's land area, with MNLF forces providing its sole security force, as the price for ending their 14-year-old rebellion.

The Philippine Constitution prescribes autonomy for "Moslem Mindanao", but Christians outnumber Moslems in all but five of the island's 23 provinces.

Asked what he meant by his remarks about unreasonable demands, Mr Pelaez told reporters after the meeting that he was just "laying the groundwork" for the talks. [paragraph continues]

He said the two panels "have not yet actually defined" the concept of autonomy.

Mr. Pelaez also called on the Christian majority to change its view of the Moslem minority's way of life, which it sees as being culturally inferior.

Chief MNLF Negotiator Habib Hashim in turn expressed the hope that the government of President Corazon Aquino would not resort to the "divide and rule" and delaying tactics of her predecessor, Ferdinand Marcos.

The MNLF, which claims to be the sole representatives of the Filipino Moslems, signed a cease-fire with the government on September 15. Two other Moslem insurgent groups, the fundamentalist Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the MNLF Reformists, have boycotted the talks.

CANDIDATES RUNNING FOR SENATORIAL SEATS LISTED

HK101021 MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Mar 87 pp 1, 10

[By C. Valmoria Jr.]

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) reported yesterday 132 official and individual candidates vying for 24 Senate seats in the May 11 elections filed their certificates of candidacy when filing was closed midnight last Sunday.

Chairman Ramon H. Felipe Jr. said three major political groups — Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power], Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD], and the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [New Society Movement] — filed complete Senate tickets. Two other groups — the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] and the Emancipated Scientists Party — also had tickets. The rest of the candidates filed as individuals.

Felipe said the Comelec has scheduled marathon seminars for election supervisors and registrars, provincial and city fiscals, treasurers, school superintendents and district supervisors on the conduct of the May 11 polls and canvassing of election returns.

He said there is need to conduct thorough briefings on the duties and responsibilities of members of the canvassing boards who are empowered to pass judgment on the official returns. It was noted that of the 1,523 election registrars who will head the canvassing boards, only 290 are lawyers.

The 1971 Election Code provided that a city or municipal election registrar should be a lawyer and that a college graduate may be appointed only if no lawyer is available in the locality. This requirement was relaxed in the Omnibus Election Code which only provides that graduates of recognized schools of law, liberal arts, education or business administration with appropriate civil eligibility may be appointed election registrar.

The complete list of senatorial candidates:

Lakas ng Bansa — Leticia Ramos Shahani, Aquilino Pimentel Jr., Victor Ziga, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, Vicente Paterno, Augusto Sanchez, Santanina Rasul, John Osmena, Raul Manglapus, Joey Lina, Alberto Romulo, Neptali Gonzales, Mamintal Tamano, Ernesto Herrera, Ernesto Maceda, Edgardo Angara, Rene Saguisag, Orly Mercado, Teofisto Guingona Jr., Arthur Defensor, Heherson Alvarez, Wigberto Tanada, Sotero Laurel, and Jovito Salonga.

Grand Alliance for Democracy -- Alejandro Almendras, Juan Ponce Enrile, Rene Espina, Wilson Gamboa, Roilo Golez, Romeo Jalosjos, Wenceslao Lagumbay, Rafael Palmares, Zosimo Paredes Jr., Vicente Puyat, Arturo Tolentino, Fernando Veloso, Francisco Tatad, Homobono Adaza, Joseph Estrada, Isidro Rodriguez, Jeremias Montemayor, Vicente Magsaysay, Blas Ople, Lorenzo Teves, Edith Rabat, Abul Khayer Alonto, Firdaussi Abbas, and Eva Estrada Kalaw.

Kilusang Bagong Lipunan -- Nicanor Ynigues, Vicente Millora, Joaquin Venus, Casimiro Madarang Jr., Pacifico de Leon, Concordio Diel, Norma Mathay, Salvador Panelo, Nilo Tayag, Edilberto del Valle, Arnold Caoile, Salvador Vritanico, Macabangkit Lanto, Leonardo Perez, Rafael Recto, and Vicente Abangan.

Independents -- Former Senator Manuel Manahan, A. Marcos, M. Santiago, M. Knaik, J. Pi-is, A. Velasco, E. Dizon, F. Roldan, R. Uy, L. Rimando, M. Acudo, C. Montano, R. Princesa, C. Taasan, D. de Jesus, J. Penarubia, A. Villanueva, L. Quesada, B. Medrano, J. Tamayo, R. Corro, G. Gervero, E. Palanon, J. Bautista, R. Gonzales, R. Farinas, Mr. Pages, T. de Castro, E. Baldovi, Z. Barnachea, R. Gearlan, T. Tubojan.

Partido ng Bayan -- Jaime Tadeo, Nelia Sancho, Bernabe Buscayno, Romeo Capulong, Horacio Morales, Crispin Beltran, and Jose Burgos.

Emancipated Scientists Party -- F. Tajanan, R. Lacay, R. Racoma, L. Himbing Jr., M. Cabibil, A. de los Reyes, A. Tuibeo, C. Alcontin Sr., R. Ocampo, E. Tangunanan, A. Velasco, F. Garcia, A. Eclivia, P. Ruiz, A. Ladia, N. Dacanay, R. Guevara, N. Tan, M. Bordeos Jr., M. Calansingin, C. Sollorano, M. Martinez, E. Gurion, R. Liban, and L. Med-reyes.

NEGOTIATIONS OVER MARCOS CRONY'S ASSETS REPORTED

HK101405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- A key ally of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos is negotiating to surrender his alleged ill-gotten wealth to the Philippine Government in exchange for the return of his seized properties, a government spokesman said Tuesday. "A secret negotiation has been going on in the United States" between coconut tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco and officials of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, spokesman Abelardo Mojica told a news conference here.

He said the talks were aimed at having Mr Cojuangco, an estranged cousin of President Corazon Aquino, surrender his alleged ill-gotten wealth in exchange for the withdrawal of pending court suits against the exiled businessman. The deal would also allow Mr Cojuangco, reputedly one of the richest men in the Philippines, to return from exile in order to tend to the rest of his business empire here, which has been seized by the government. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS PROTEST U.S. MILITARY AID INCREASE

HK111155 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Manila, March 11 (AFP) -- [Passage omitted] In Manila, student demonstrators marched to the American Embassy Wednesday to denounce a planned increase in U.S. military aid to help President Corazon Aquino fight the communist insurgency. The protest came one day after U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur said at the end of a visit here that the insurgency problem was "very serious" but that Washington believed Mrs. Aquino was handling it effectively.

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